The New-York Times.

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PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.

Important Letter from Mr. Charles O'Conor.

His Views on the Necessity for Reform.

Present Aspect of the Proceedings Against Tweed.

More About Ingersoll's Alleged Flight.

The County Ticket of the Committee of Seventy.

General, National and Local Political News.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

ELECTION—TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

Secretary of State..........G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Controller..........NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer..........THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney-General..........FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer & Surveyor..WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commissioner..........ALEX. BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector....THOS. KIRKPATRICK.

United Reform County Ticket.

Register..........FRANZ SIGEL.
Supreme Court..........GEORGE C. BARRETT.
Common Pleas..........CHARLES P. DALY.
Superior Court..........{JOHN SEDGWICK. WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

The last days for registering votes in this City are next Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. The day of election will be Tuesday, the 7th November. Any person may learn the proper place for registering his vote on application, personally or by letter, to the Head-quarters of the Committee on Elections, No. 28 West Union-square, third floor. The office will be open from 9 A. M. until midnight. Register next Wednesday, and get at least one other voter to do the same.

MR. O'CONOR'S DECLINATION.

His Reasons—Terse Letter on the Frauds—Necessity for United Action for Reform.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR to the Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District, giving his reasons for declining a nomination:

To Louis A. [illegible], Esq., Chairman, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: The atrocious frauds now attracting universal notice were committed during the control of four persons over our local administration. The nature and measure of their guilt may, indeed, greatly vary in a moral point of view; but, nevertheless, those three of them who are still in possession of power are acting in perfect concert for mutual protection. They have evidently no scruple about means, and they are capable of accomplishing, by united effort, nearly all the mischief attainable by the four, had their union remained unbroken. One of these three, the Grand Sachem of Tammany, has been rightly enough denominated by his friends their Chief. The cant or classic designation of "Boss" or "Cæsar" is applied to him indifferently, according to the taste of the speaker, and each appropriately; for his pre-eminence is indisputable. Since the secret abstraction of the vouchers, by which the precise details of the frauds committed might have been easily developed, no honest and intelligent citizen has doubted the guilt of this leader. Whether manifest proof could be brought home to him may have hitherto been a matter of speculation with some; but, in my judgment, the last lingering doubt on this point must now be removed from every fair mind. The recent developments made in connection with the regular acts and accounts of the Controller's office, and the Broadway Bank, in which the public moneys were deposited, must have had this effect.

The statutes which gave to this body of men its vast powers, were procured from Legislatures in which their chief sat as a law maker. It is boasted by some as a proof of his cleverness, indignantly asserted by others as manifesting his wickedness, and conceded by all, that these statutes were mainly procured by bribing our State Legislature with moneys rifled from the public Treasury. The precise cost of a vote in the horrible shambles where they were thus purchased, is almost as well known as the prices current of merchandise. One Senator's vote was of course as valuable as the votes of four Assemblymen.

In the face of these undeniable and publicly notorious facts, the chief before alluded to, with an audacity absolutely more impressive than his precedent crimes has presented himself as a candidate for Senator from the First City District, his name appearing at the head and front of the local ticket put in nomination by the triumvirate. And we are assured by their friends, that, upon the canvass, he will appear to have received a greater majority than ever has, at any former period, ushered him into the sacred seat of a Senator. Beyond any doubt, the intent and the power to realize this prophecy do both exist. For many, if not all, the other legislative districts of the City, adherents of this chief, more or less notorious as such, have been, or will be, put in nomination with like intent on the part of the corruptionists, and in many instances with equal power and facility of controlling results.

The legislative department of a commonwealth is its motive power. Its operation is like that of the vital current in a strong man's veins, it represents the impulses of the sovereign people, it is THE WILL OF THE STATE. A corrupt majority in our Legislature possesses vastly more power than the English Parliament. Few, feeble, and utterly inefficient against robbery of the public treasure, are the restraints of our fundamental law. Such a majority can render practically powerless the Judiciary and the Executive. The influence of the latter is singularly narrowed by our present Constitution. Fewer votes are required to overcome a veto than to adopt a law on its original passage. Hence the complete power of these our local governors. Every statute that a perverted ingenuity acting in the interests of intended fraud and rapine could devise, is to be found within the four thousand three hundred pages of legislation, mainly vicious or useless, issued at the last two sessions.

If these men can continue to control our State Legislature, their domination must remain unbridled, and in an amazingly short space of time every square foot of land in the City will be mortgaged to public creditors pretty nearly, if not quite, to its full value, for moneys raised on the public credit by our officials and mainly applied to the uses of themselves and their retainers.

On the other hand, if, for even a single year, a majority of incorruptible men could be elected to the Legislature, effectual measures of relief might be initiated. Such a beginning would be the dawn of a hope for our City and for the cherished institutions of our Republic.

The period is uncommonly favorable to a union of all good men for this purpose.

The offices to be filled on the State ticket at this time are not of vital importance. The Judicial elections in this City, whatever might be their result, could not materially affect the usefulness of our Judicial Courts. They are adequately officered independently of those Judges now to be chosen. Other local offices are only of pecuniary concern, and that in a degree quite insignificant when compared with the great public interests which are at stake. One Senator in Congress is the only political office which can be directly affected by the approaching election, and upon that it can have but a slight influence.

The State Senators about to be elected will, indeed, have a vote upon it; but they are few in number, and any party-majority existing in their body is always submerged in the greatly more numerous vote of the lower House. Those who are not ready to sacrifice public interests at the shrine of individual ambition will not, in the present connection, overlook the fact that no political or party interest of a general nature can be affected by our next election for United States Senator. Between the relative numbers ranged under the respective banners of the opposing political parties in the United States Senate, the difference is extreme. One added to or subtracted from either section would be an event of the most trivial consequence.

The just deduction from these facts is clear. Our honest fellow-citizens throughout the State ought certainly to lay aside all party interests and affiliations, "all businesses and excuses," and, with patriotic singleness of purpose, devote themselves at the ensuing election to the choice of sound law-givers as the only peaceful remedy for existing or impending evils.

In districts where the Republican Party have a decided majority, if a questionable candidate belonging to that party should be put in nomination, the honest Democrats of the district should decline to nominate anyone; and, acting as a balance of power, they should tender their undivided support to any honest Republican candidate. These same views should be applied and acted on conversely in districts clearly Democratic. Thus when a candidate of doubtful character was presented, he would generally find a respectable opponent supported by all good men in the district, without regard to any variance in their political sentiments. One public fact affords to a certain extent a convenient guide in the choice of candidates. The plan of local government embodied in the acts which constitute what is called the present New-York City Charter, does not conform to sound political principles, is, in all its leading features, manifestly repugnant to the views professed by each of the great parties, and has been found most pernicious in practice. It should be regarded as a sufficient objection to any candidate that he gave a vote in 1870 or 1871 favoring that legislation. Manifestly such persons should not be elected to seats in a body instructed to repeal it.

The proposals which have been made for my nomination in the Nineteenth Assembly District seem to have originated in views coinciding precisely with my own, as above stated; and consequently these proposals might well be deemed acceptable to me.

I was born in this City, and have resided in it all my life. The Nineteenth District was purely rural twenty-seven years ago, when it became my residence. It is mainly so still. Of course, I know it well, and am well known in it. If I should become a candidate, as proposed, I am perfectly certain that every honest elector in the district, whatever his political opinions, would vote for my ticket. I am also morally certain that if I have among them a single personal enemy, that enemy, as well as every other of his class, would not only cast his vote in my favor, but would earnestly strive for my election. Under these circumstances one might fairly think that it would be almost, if not entirely unanimous; and, indeed, it is absolutely certain that scarcely a hundredth part of the suffrage would be cast against me, excluding votes extorted by the threat and dread of starvation, from that very class between whom and myself there exist the strongest ties of affection and respect. A thousand or more workmen, born in the green isle of my ancestors, who live in the district, are in public employment, and depend on the continuance of that employment for the support of themselves and their families during the long Winter now approaching. These poor men may mistakenly suppose that the power of dismissing or retaining them remains and will remain in the hands of the corruptionist who might be my rival. Hounded to the poll and closely watched by political hirelings, these men might, to some extent, be compelled to vote against me; and, under color of the vote thus cast, a false count by inspectors selected to perform the knavish deed, could prevent my return. I have the most thorough conviction that an enormous majority will be certified for TWEED in this way. It is possible that the facilities for such villainy are less in our rural district than in the City proper; it is possible that the infamy to result from defeating, in this way, a candidate so well known as myself might deter, but it is only through the operation of causes like these that the triumvirate could be prevented from returning their candidate, whoever he might be, or however stained with notorious moral and political delinquency.

Viewing your proposals in this light, and before looking further, I was induced to think that I ought to accept the nomination. If elected, I supposed I could serve you faithfully and diligently; if defeated, the opprobrium now resting upon your opponents would be intensified. Neither discredit to myself personally, nor honor to my rival, could result, in any event.

Other considerations, however, demanded attention; they have received it, and the result is that I cannot consent to become a candidate. I will briefly state my reasons.

In the first place, I am likely to find full occupation for all my time and my utmost powers in the Attorney-General's legal proceedings against the robbers who, not content with their already realized gains, are now thundering at the gates of the Treasury, and are determined to continue their iniquitous career through the agency of fraudulent canvassing and corrupt legislation.

Secondly, the position in which, without my own seeking, I am placed, as the adviser and prosecutor of these proceedings, demands that I should be exempt from even the color of any personal interest. Events will show conclusively my perfect disinterestedness in all that I have done or may do for the public in this position. Neither power, profit nor patronage of any kind has resulted, or will result, to me. However inapt the suggestion, some honorable persons might think that a seat in the Assembly had temptations to my pride or ambition, or that it was sought as a stepping-stone to higher distinctions. Even this feeble and unfounded argument should not be afforded color. I have, therefore, determined to decline candidacy for this or any other office. Unless the Republic is irretrievably doomed to perdition, there are other honest men in sufficient numbers and of competent ability to fill all its offices. Whatever of knowledge, skill and judgment in law, in legislation, or in any department of human effort, I may possess, are, and while life lasts will be, at my country's service, and can be employed by me in a private station with equal, if not greater, advantage to the public, than in any office.

If the people should elect an honest Legislature, my best efforts will be at its command. A seat as a legislator is not necessary to this purpose. If already purchased candidates should be returned, and form the majority, no good law could be obtained by any human means.

Whatever may be done in this City by that false canvassing which is the last diabolical resort of official villainy, it may yet be hoped that an honest majority of the country members will begin the session by determining the right to contested seats. And, if need there shall be, the corrupt returns of the New-York City triumvirate may be passed upon together as presenting a single question. This trial of the conspirators together, on one indictment, would prevent them from voting each for the others, and, if truth and justice should demand it, would, in the result, involve them in a conviction for their common crime, and a consequent common rejection.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect,
Yours truly, CH. O'CONOR.

INGERSOLL'S FLIGHT.

What His Relatives and Friends Say About it—Speculations as to the Probability of His Return.

JAMES H. INGERSOLL closed his house, No. [illegible] Fifth-avenue, and left New-York one day last week "on business," say his friends, and they stoutly maintain that he will be back in a few days to take his place beside TWEED in the proceedings instituted against them, and submit meekly to a speedy "vindication." Tammanyites and those of everlasting faith in TWEED and his coadjutors laugh to scorn the idea that either INGERSOLL, GARVEY or WOODWARD have deserted New-York for a lengthened stay. They contend that all these gentlemen had urgent business out of town, and very properly went to attend to it; but that they are remaining away for the purpose of avoiding arrest is treated as an exquisite joke.

To ascertain something definite about his plans a TIMES reporter visited the residence of JAMES H. INGERSOLL, yesterday afternoon. The house looked deserted, the shades were pulled down, and there was no indication of life inside. The reporter's repeated rings at the bell elicited no response, whereupon he attacked the basement door, which was at length opened by one of the servants. Mr. and Mrs. INGERSOLL were out of town, she said. They left last Wednesday. Where they had gone she had no idea, and when they would return she had still less. Mrs. INGERSOLL might return today, but when Mr. INGERSOLL might be expected, she could not say. The house was locked up, that she admitted, and "the folks" might be gone some time.

In the evening the reporter called upon Mr. LORIN INGERSOLL, the father of JAMES H., at his residence in Twenty-first-street. "It is reported that your son has left the City, Mr. INGERSOLL," said the reporter, "and I have called to ask you about him. Is it true that he has gone away?"

INGERSOLL—Yes, he has.

REPORTER—When did he go?

INGERSOLL—Last Friday. (The servant had said last Wednesday.)

REPORTER—When do you expect him back?

INGERSOLL—I don't know. During the week some time.

REPORTER—Will you tell me where he has gone?

INGERSOLL—Well, I think he went East.

REPORTER—Yes? To Portland, for instance?

INGERSOLL—Portland? Yes; oh, yes. He went to Portland. Went on Friday.

REPORTER—Why did he go?

INGERSOLL—Why did he go? Why, he had business there, I suppose. Yes, he had business there.

REPORTER—His wife went with him, I presume?

INGERSOLL—His wife! Oh! Yes, his wife! She always goes with him.

REPORTER—Did he know that there was an order issued for his arrest?

INGERSOLL—He knew all about that.

REPORTER—I suppose you have heard of Mr. TWEED's arrest?

INGERSOLL—I was present when he was arrested.

REPORTER—TWEED was sharp. He expected it, and had his bail ready.

INGERSOLL—Of course he did. He didn't intend to be taken from his office.

REPORTER—Of course not. Who will go bail for your son?

INGERSOLL—Well, we haven't made any preparation for that yet.

REPORTER—No?

INGERSOLL—Oh, well, that is, you know, his father-in-law and I will go bail for him, and there will be some others, of course; there are two or three others who will go bail with us, of course. Oh! that will be all right. Has the Sheriff got the order yet?

REPORTER—I understand so.

INGERSOLL—Well, he hasn't been to the store. Nobody has been there. By the way, who wrote that article in today's TIMES?

REPORTER—I did, Sir.

INGERSOLL—Who told you my son was away? A man with a harr-lip?

REPORTER—Yes.

INGERSOLL—That is JOHN WATSON—WATSON's son. I told the book-keeper to tell any one who called that JAMES was out.

REPORTER—Can you state definitely what day your son will return?

INGERSOLL—Well, I guess about Wednesday.

REPORTER—I will call on him then.

INGERSOLL—What for?

REPORTER—Oh, to chat with him.

INGERSOLL—It won't be worth while; he has nothing to say.

REPORTER—You are not certain that he will be back on Wednesday.

INGERSOLL—Oh, no, of course not. The last time he went East he was only gone one day, and didn't transact half his business; he may stay longer this time. He isn't going to run away. TWEED says he will be back, and he will.

REPORTER—How about GARVEY and WOODWARD?

INGERSOLL—I saw WOODWARD a week ago; he is coming back too. I heard from him the other day, and GARVEY will be back. Why, I see JOHN GARVEY every day. Nobody is going to run.

REPORTER—Who will defend your son in this suit?

INGERSOLL—Oh! Well, TWEED's lawyers, I guess. Why, JAMES can't go. O'GORMAN has sued him.

REPORTER—Well, I don't think that need give him much uneasiness. That suit don't amount to much.

INGERSOLL—Oh, yes, it does. O'GORMAN has sued him, and I think that O'GORMAN will get in a muddle with O'CONOR, don't you?

REPORTER—There may be something in that, after all.

INGERSOLL—Of course there is. O'GORMAN will get in a muddle with O'CONOR, and O'CONOR must look out for himself.

REPORTER—That's so.

INGERSOLL—When will that trial come off?

REPORTER—I don't know. Not before your son gets back, if he is coming Wednesday.

INGERSOLL—Oh! Well, he'll come.

"What do you think about it?" asked the reporter of a prominent reformer, who had listened laughingly while the reporter told him the details of the conversation with INGERSOLL. "Do you believe he will ever turn up again?" "Not he," was the rejoinder, "unless TWEED sends for him. TWEED knows where all these fellows are; they are his tools, and do just what he says. Why, he no more dare have INGERSOLL around than his worst enemy. It would ruin him. If TWEED wants any of that gang he'll send for them, but they won't show their heads till he does." And this is the opinion prevalent all over the City. The publication in yesterday's TIMES of the rumored flight of INGERSOLL created almost as much excitement as the arrest of TWEED. Wherever men met the question was discussed, and almost every one professed to see the hand of TWEED in INGERSOLL's absence. "TWEED was not so much surprised as he made out to be when that TIMES reporter told him that INGERSOLL had gone," said a gentleman, "he was astonished that it had been found out so quick. He wanted INGERSOLL to get a good start. Why, INGERSOLL couldn't stand the fire of a cross-examination five minutes. Look here; he gave WOODWARD $4,000,000 to pay TWEED $1,000,000 advances; why did he give him so much? Who was the rest intended to pay? Who else had advanced him money? All these things [illegible] out." "TWEED has disposed of the [illegible] witnesses against him, that's true," [illegible] gentleman; "still there is incontrovertible evidence of his crimes; how will he get along with that?" "Pack the jury, as HALL did," responded the first. "It will cost him a pile of money, and that is what makes him so cross, but he will have to do it."

In the larger hotels and restaurants where men congregate the absence of INGERSOLL absorbed the conversation. "TWEED says he will come back, and he ought to know," urged one. "Of course he does," assured another, "and he will come back if TWEED tells him to, but not otherwise." Quoth a stock broker in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, "INGERSOLL has walked off on his ear, and struck dead lame so he can't get home till TWEED gets hold of that ear." "The friends of TWEED's youth are getting scattered somewhat, aren't they?" remarked another. "Yes," replied his companion, "INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and WOODWARD gone—next!" "I wonder how many square feet of friends TWEED has got left," questioned an inquiring spirit. "Just as many as he has got dollars," returned a man with a mathematical turn; "you can buy such friends as he at one hundred cents per square foot."

Rumor and comments were rife throughout the whole day and evening. Many remarked upon the news jocosely. Others saw the flounderings of a caged and desperate man. All concurred in the belief that INGERSOLL had left New-York without the intention of returning, and if he should come back on Wednesday he will agreeably disappoint the majority of the community.

Peter B. Sweeny's Hand in the Frauds.

The public should not forget a certain little transaction of Mr. PETER B. SWEENY's, in which the City of New-York was swindled by him out of $[illegible], by means of antedating a lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Armory. Now that some people are prating about the honesty of this man, the story, as we told it nearly two months ago, is worth reproducing. It is only a sample of the many others in which he has been engaged. It appears that Mr. SWEENY purchased some property on Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and rented the store, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, to the Messrs. GERRY at $10,000 per annum. A large room above the store and another large room in the rear, and not accessible from the street, with some small rooms forming an L on Thirty-third-street, could not be made available for business purposes, and were not fit for dwellings. They must have remained unoccupied, had it not been that the Board of Supervisors kindly came to the rescue, and rented these rooms at $30,000 a year, *antedating the lease*, as in the case of Tammany Hall, and paying a year's rent for the rooms before they were occupied. In order to afford a pretext for fitting up these rooms, the Twelfth Regiment and the Washington Grey troop of cavalry were notified that they were to occupy them; although the Twelfth were already provided with an armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, for which the City pays $11,000 a year, and the Washington Greys (which muster only twenty men on the most important occasion) were similarly provided for, corner of Greene and Houston streets, for which the City pays $4,000 a year—the lease in both cases having several years to run. Like his distinguished colleague TWEED, SWEENY has his aliases and go-betweens. In the present instance, however, he does not use the name of Peter Grease, as he has on other occasions, but contents himself with putting forward one of the Smith family—HENRY A. SMITH, of No. 1,200 Broadway—who receives two checks for $8,750 each quarter, as one check for $7,500 in the name of PETER B. SWEENY might attract attention and provoke unfavorable comments.

The Work of the Bureau of Municipal Correction.

The statement of KEYSER laid the foundation for the arrest of TWEED. Acting upon information furnished by him, the members of the Bureau of Municipal Correction traced TWEED's villainy home to him and reared a mountain of facts that overtowers his strongest retreat.

KEYSER accompanied SAMUEL J. TILDEN, WHEELER H. PECKHAM and Gen. BARLOW to the Controller's office and pointed out the vouchers that had been forged. Then the propriety of attacking the Broadway Bank and compelling the repayment of the money drawn on the forged vouchers was discussed. The bank was clearly liable, and PALMER, the President, was sent for. He was told how matters stood, and immediately offered to turn over the books and accounts of the bank for investigation, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN went to work at them. Two weeks were consumed by him in obtaining the material and preparing his report. In the meantime Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. EVARTS, Mr. PECKHAM and Judge EMOTT were engaged in collecting affidavits and any testimony they might deem material. When this and the examination of the bank books were completed, the task of reducing the mass to an intelligible complaint and proper documents to procure the order of arrest, was undertaken and successfully accomplished.

All this involved incessant labor, and required the attention of those engaged to the exclusion of all other business, and too much credit for the fidelity with which they devoted their time to the work before them cannot be given to these men, who have shown an honest interest in the welfare of our unfortunate City.

Tweed to Settle the Keyser Suit.

The TIMES has heretofore chronicled the fact that JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, as assignee of KEYSER, has commenced a suit against WM. M. TWEED for work, labor and services rendered upon material furnished to TWEED's houses, &c. The amount claimed is $[illegible]. TWEED's only defense is that KEYSER agreed to do this work in consideration of receiving contracts from the City, and as the contracts have been given to him he had been paid in full. TWEED, impudent as he is, dared not set up his own rascality as a defence, and has concluded, we learn from the best authority, to pay the money down and get out of the affair as quietly as he can. This will probably be done this week, and TWEED will contemplate some of his property with the proud satisfaction of knowing that he paid a little for it, no matter where he got the money.

Horatio Seymour Nominated for Assembly.

A meeting of the Democratic Reform Convention of the Nineteenth Assembly District was held Saturday, at the office of J. MANSFIELD DAVIS, No. 5 Pine-street, to nominate a candidate in place of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN was Chairman and Mr. JAMES A. DEERING Secretary. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. O'CONOR declining the nomination.

Mr. O'CONOR having suggested the name of Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, assuring the Committee that Mr. SEYMOUR would accept the place if elected, Mr. DEERING moved the nomination of the Ex-Governor. He was unanimously nominated. Subcommittees having then been appointed the meeting adjourned.

The duties which Mr. O'CONOR has assumed at the request of the Attorney-General demand all his time, and would leave him no opportunity for attention to legislative duties. We regret that we cannot have so honorable and pure a representative in our Legislature. If elected, Mr. SEYMOUR, we are assured from undoubted authority, will take his seat in the Assembly, and do all in his power to relieve the thief-ridden people of this suffering City. That such men as Mr. SEYMOUR are willing to serve is a cheering sign of the times, and shows the great emergency which exists.

Register Without Delay.

The idea prevalent among our citizens that, because they were registered last year, it is unnecessary for them to register again for the next election, is calculated to inflict great injury on the cause of reform.

Although it is possible to register upon the day of election, it can only be done by the voter making an affidavit "as to the cause of his failure to register," and it is only in case "the excuse be deemed sufficient by a majority of the inspectors" that "he shall be permitted to vote, the same as if his name was registered." As the "majority of the inspectors" are, in all cases, in the interest of Tammany, it is apparent that they are not likely to deem any excuse sufficient, unless offered by a person likely to vote for the friends of the Ring. It is, therefore, indispensable that all citizens opposed to TWEED & Co. should appear personally before the registers "on the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday preceding the election," and see that their names are enrolled. The fact of their having been enrolled or having voted last year is of no importance. Every man opposed to the Ring who desires to vote at this election must appear personally and register this year as if no change in the law had been made. The only alteration that has been made in the law is not for their benefit but for that of the repeaters of the Ring.

The Selections of the Committee of Seventy for the County Ticket.

The Committee of Seventy has selected the gentlemen whose names are given below, from the nominees of the various political and reform organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and presents them to the public to be voted for to fill the respective positions designated:

For Justice of the Supreme Court, GEORGE C. BARRETT.

For Justices of the Superior Court, WM. E. CURTIS, JOHN SEDGWICK.

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, CHARLES P. DALY.

For Judge of the Marine Court, ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

For Register, FRANZ SIGEL.

For Aldermen, John Wheeler, Samuel B. H. Vance, Eugene Kelly, William Radde, Alexander Wilder, Isaac Bernheimer, John Foley, Oscar Zollicoffer, George W. Varian, John Falconer, Joseph C. Jackson, Solomon Mehrbach, Gustavus W. Faber, George Burkhardt, Peter Gilsey.

The Committee invite the citizens of New-York to meet them at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock, to receive a report of their proceedings and hear their views on the duty of citizens in the coming election.

Committee of Seventy Senatorial Nominations.

The Committee of Seventy, at their conference on Saturday evening, made the following Senatorial nominations:

Fourth District—Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa.
Fifth District—Erastus C. Benedict.
Sixth District—Dr. Augustus Wessman.
Seventh District—James O'Brien.
Eighth District—Daniel F. Tiemann.

Rossa Nominated for State Senator—His Acceptance.

At a Convention of the Reform Democracy, held at the Vanderbilt House, corner of Hudson and Hubert streets, Saturday evening, J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA was unanimously nominated for Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District. The following is his letter of acceptance:

To Messrs. Eugene O'Shea, Mathew Stewart, Wm. J. Porter, Wm. O. Cloyes, Adolphus Borel, J. F. Costello, Richard O'Keefe and De Witt Beardsley, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you and the gentlemen of the Fourth Senatorial District Convention, and the citizens whom they represent, for the support given me last night by the indorsement or nomination for Senator. I accept it, as I have accepted the nomination from the Reform Party, and I make to you the same promise I made to them—that the money of Mr. TWEED or the money of all the frauds of New-York City will not buy me out till the votes of the citizens decide between me and the rich man, on the 7th of November. From what I see of our people, I believe they are more inclined to vote for honest men than for rogues, and if you and the Reform Democracy have the power to secure a fair count and fair play at the next election, you will see that the nominees of this party that has brought disgrace upon the City of New-York will be in a minority; that is, if all who oppose them are in earnest and incorruptible, for the corrupting influences are yet in circulation. I will ask no man to vote for me who is in the pay of Tammany, but we have more men earning an independent livelihood than are dependent upon the Ring, and it is to this majority I will appeal. Yours very respectfully,

JER. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871.

Ledwith's Acceptance of the Tammany Nomination.

The following is Judge LEDWITH's letter accepting the Tammany nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court:

TO THE CHAIRMAN, &c.—*Sir*: I have considered with great care the nomination you have tendered me. I have sought the counsels of men who have been early and earnest friends of municipal reform, and as your organization is composed of a body of men known for years to be zealous advocates of reform, I have come to the conclusion to assent to the use of my name as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court. I do this more readily because you know well my antecedents, and that in your hands my reputation is safe, and that my character will not suffer for want of able defenders. I need not assure you that my sentiments are unchanged, and that I shall continue to do battle for honest government in the future, as in the past, in whatever position the people of this City honor me with. With great respect, I am truly yours,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28. THOMAS A. LEDWITH.

OHIO.

The Complete Official Returns by Counties of the Vote for Governor at the Late Election—The Constitutional Convention.

Below is given the official vote of Ohio for Governor at the election held on the second Tuesday of October, as ascertained at the office of the Secretary of State. The Prohibition candidate for Governor received in all 4,085 votes. Gen. NOYES, the Republican candidate, received 238,194 votes, and Col. McCOOK, the Democratic candidate, 218,105; Republican majority, 20,089. The total vote for Governor is 460,384, an increase over the vote for Secretary of State last year of 31,297. Last year the Republican majority was 17,194; the increase is 2,895. The following is the vote:

Counties.	Rep. Noyes.	Dem. M'Cook.	Counties.	Rep. Noyes.	Dem. M'Cook.
Adams	1,896	2,202	Logan	2,289	1,654
Allen	1,708	2,180	Lorain	3,636	1,561
Ashland	1,863	2,177	Lucas	4,169	3,022
Ashtabula	4,321	1,164	Madison	1,792	1,636
Athens	2,806	1,540	Mahoning	3,087	2,605
Auglaize	804	2,070	Marion	1,206	1,872
Belmont	3,899	3,051	Medina	2,377	1,427
Brown	2,058	2,771	Meigs	2,951	1,576
Butler	2,618	4,222	Mercer	846	2,636
Carroll	1,589	1,218	Miami	3,290	2,559
Champaign	3,046	1,859	Monroe	876	2,960
Clarke	3,172	2,030	Montgom'ry	5,669	6,318
Clermont	3,324	3,468	Morgan	2,146	1,792
Clinton	2,546	1,297	Morrow	1,982	1,522
Columbiana	3,900	2,466	Muskingum	4,329	4,554
Coshocton	1,962	2,565	Noble	1,906	1,217
Crawford	1,690	2,948	Ottawa	924	1,477
Cuyahoga	11,287	6,880	Paulding	794	778
Darke	2,500	3,160	Perry	1,896	1,818
Defiance	895	1,547	Pickaway	2,125	2,788
Delaware	2,610	2,072	Pike	1,212	1,690
Erie	2,221	1,555	Portage	2,970	2,139
Fairfield	2,155	3,622	Preble	2,355	1,759
Fayette	1,860	1,275	Putnam	947	1,889
Franklin	4,640	6,162	Richland	2,904	3,429
Fulton	1,640	951	Ross	3,475	2,704
Gallia	2,472	1,405	Sandusky	2,062	2,616
Geauga	2,212	494	Scioto	2,599	2,209
Greene	3,009	1,482	Seneca	3,006	3,300
Guernsey	2,417	1,881	Shelby	1,455	2,196
Hamilton	17,843	16,297	Stark	5,214	5,110
Hancock	2,218	2,401	Summit	3,133	2,218
Hardin	2,087	2,022	Trumbull	4,345	1,706
Harrison	2,212	1,637	Tuscarawas	2,686	3,324
Henry	779	1,343	Union	2,040	1,384
Highland	2,862	2,868	Van Wert	1,649	1,668
Hocking	1,046	1,715	Vinton	1,349	1,421
Holmes	977	2,369	Warren	3,254	1,770
Huron	3,259	2,076	Washington	3,601	3,189
Jackson	1,929	1,768	Wayne	3,303	3,419
Jefferson	3,075	2,111	Williams	1,965	1,748
Knox	2,767	2,520	Wood	3,193	1,810
Lake	2,320	669	Wyandot	1,560	1,915
Lawrence	2,421	1,504			
Licking	3,136	4,390	Total	238,194	218,105

There were 266,668 votes cast in favor of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and 100,412 against it. It requires a majority of all the votes cast at the election to carry the Convention. As appears from the foregoing figures, there were 367,080 affirmative and negative votes cast, and 460,384 for Governor; 93,304 of the voters who cast ballots for Governor making no expression on the Convention. They are nevertheless counted against it. Subtracting the affirmative vote from the total vote on Governor, we find the negative vote to be 193,716, leaving a majority for the Convention of 72,952.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

Another Plea for the Passive Policy—What it Means and What its Objects Are.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 27.

* * * But it is objected that if the Democracy decline to contest the next Presidency, they would, by that act, surrender their principles and disband as a party. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel* expresses the fear that "the course suggested by the *Missouri Republican* will lead to the total abandonment of the only constitutional party in the country, and will but encourage the Radicals to a more precipitate change in the form of government." In Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee, where the very passive policy we suggest has been tried with the happiest success, and where it has modified, but at the same time materially compacted and strengthened the constitutional party, this apprehension has no weight. There must and will be a constitutional party in this country as long as there is a Constitution to plead for and defend, and to imagine that the Democracy would forfeit its right to exist by a single refusal to enter a field where defeat is predestined is to impute to it a lack of constitutional spirit and coherency. Can the Democracy live only by being defeated? Must it always fight and be always beaten in order to vindicate its principles and vitality? Can a great patriotic party perish through a single act of patriotic self-sacrifice? Would that be an act of cowardice and humiliation on the part of the Democracy which should effect the mighty deliverance of Georgia from the hard fate of a constantly menaced new reconstruction, relieve South Carolina from the pains of martial law, restore to the silent South its voice in Congress, vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution, and give to the whole country that serene and fraternal concord which the passive policy gave to Missouri? If it would, then it is a fair question whether the Democracy should not be willing to perish to achieve such majestic results.

Let us suppose that this proposition be submitted to a regularly called National Democratic Convention, called in 1872—and no less august body ought to assume to decide it. If that body should reject it, and resolve to contest the Presidency with a Democratic ticket, that would end the discussion. We would acquiesce in the decision, and support the ticket with what strength we might be able to bring to the task—not, however, without the conviction that it would be the last Democratic Presidential ticket that would ever be put in the field. If, on the contrary, the Convention should decide not to contest the Presidency, but leave that work to whomsoever might make opposition to Gen. GRANT, it should solemnly and in perfect good faith announce the fact, elect the usual National Executive Committee, and adjourn. The coherency which Democratic opposition gives to the Republican Party would be immediately destroyed, and the powerful element of opposition to GRANT in that party would take form as the aggressive party of the hour, and leader in the contest, supplemented and reinforced where it is weak by a compact and irresistible reserve of Democrats. If the Republican opposition to GRANT and the popular discontent with the policy of martial law, high tariff, personal government, and civil service corruption is as great as all fair signs seem to indicate, there would be no doubt about the issue of such a contest. A Liberal Republican, whoever he might be, would be chosen President by a majority so overwhelming that it would not be safe to defy it; a majority of Democrats and Liberals, united by the memory of a common struggle and a common triumph, would be elected to Congress; the policy of martial law would be overthrown forever, and we would have a return of the Monroe "era of good feeling." The withdrawal of the Democracy from the Presidential canvass would not affect its conduct in other contests, for the Democracy is not a central party to be destroyed by the momentary inaction of its National Central Committee. The party in each State, Congressional district, city, town and county, would conduct their local contests as now, but with the increased influence and spirit which their abstinence from the Presidential field necessarily would give, and whether, after the battle was over, the result should be a Democratic victory or a Liberal Republican victory, there would be no question of its being an Administration Party defeat, and that fact would more than content the victorious allies.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of Utica, addressed a large and spirited Republican meeting at Pen Yan, on Friday evening last.

The Democrats of the two districts of Cattaraugus County have nominated CHARLES S. CAREY and STEPHEN LAING for Assembly.

The Prohibitionists of Boston will nominate their candidates for the Legislature and local officers on Wednesday evening.

The Republicans of the First District of Niagara County have nominated ISAAC H. BABCOCK for Assembly.

The Democrats of Wyoming have nominated JOHN B. FOLSOM, and the Democrats of Schenectady P. RILEY TOLL for Assembly.

A special from Austin, Texas, says that the certificate of election is withheld from CLARKE. It is understood the whole matter will be referred to Washington.

The St. Louis *Democrat* confidently predicts President GRANT's re-election in 1872 by a majority more overwhelming than he received in 1868.

The Mobile *Register* reiterates its declaration that the Democracy would deserve to fail in 1872 if they should adopt the principles of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The Democrats of the Eleventh District will vote for HOMER A. NELSON for Senator, notwithstanding his letter refusing to accept the nomination.

It is believed that there will be several changes in the Massachusetts Congressional delegation next year. BUTLER, BANKS, DAWES and HOAR, however, will probably be returned.

The revelations of the Tammany frauds are reducing even the number of candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

The Democrats of Erie County have completed their nominations for Assembly by nominating JOHN HOWELL in the Second District and OSCAR FOLSOM in the Third District.

The Labor Reformers of Rochester have nominated ELIAS MAPES for Senator, (he receiving 35 votes to 30 for FRED. DOUGLASS,) and JAS. LAVERTY for Assembly from the Second District.

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, of Buffalo, has been induced to decline the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Superior Court, and Judge GEORGE W. CLINTON has been renominated by the Committee.

The Republicans of Warren County have nominated JOSEPH WOODWARD for Assembly. Their other nominations are: For County Judge, ISAAC MOTT; for District-Attorney, A. J. CHERITREE.

Seventeen Democratic papers in Missouri have already concurred in the St. Louis *Republican's* advice that the true policy for the Democracy is to make no nomination for the Presidency in 1872.

The New-Paltz *Independent* speaks highly of Mr. JOHN SANDERSON, the Republican candidate for the Senate in the Fourteenth District. He is, it says, a reputable member of the Greene County bar, of high character and much ability.

The Democratic nominations for Assembly in Oneida County have been completed and are as follows: First District, WM. H. BARNETT; Second District, JOSEPH BENEDICT; Third District, GEO. K. CARROLL; Fourth District, HARRY WEED.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that the four Congressmen just elected in Texas were all recently Republicans, and that they have been supported and elected as "Conservatives" by the opponents of the Federal and State Administrations.

There is a Democratic report, probably with little foundation, of a proposed union of the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, with the Republicans opposed to Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, to secure the election of Ex-Secretary COX as United States Senator.

Only meagre returns of the election in West Virginia, on Thursday, for members of the Legislature and delegates to the Constitutional Convention, have yet been received, but enough have come to hand to show that the Democrats have carried the State on a large vote.

The official vote of Baltimore for Mayor last week was: Democratic, 23,211; Opposition, 10,979; Democratic majority, [illegible]. At the last preceding election the vote was: Democratic, 18,420; Republican, 4,896; Democratic majority, 13,524. The new City Government will be inaugurated on Monday next.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have completed their nominations for Councillors in the eight districts of their State. They are: Alfred Macy, of Nantucket; William L. Reed, Abington; Hale Hildreth, Northboro; Jonas Fitch, Boston; John F. Harris, Marblehead; Jonathan Winn, Woburn; Elijah H. Stoddard, Worcester; Edwin Chase, Holyoke.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Mormons Visiting Mayor Wells in Prison Yesterday.

Sermon by Elder Cannon to Ten Thousand People.

A Prophecy that God will Overthrow Their Persecutors.

Defiant Harangue of Elder Pratt to the Same Audience.

One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Yellow Fever at Natchez.

Arrest of Kuklux Murderers in Louisiana.

THE MORMONS.

The Imprisoned Mayor of Salt Lake City—Sermon to an Immense Audience in the Tabernacle—Orson Hyde.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29.—Hundreds of people, principally Mormons, visited Camp Douglas today to see Mayor WELLS and the prisoners. Gen. MORROW gave the visitors unrestricted access to their friends, and, by his courteous remarks and manner, inspired a much better feeling than might have been expected under the circumstances. The arrested parties are quartered in a comfortable well-furnished cottage, and seem quite cheerful. A guard of soldiers march to and fro on the outside. Elder GEORGE Q. CANNON arrived this morning from San Francisco, and preached this afternoon in the large Tabernacle to an audience numbering at least ten thousand. He counseled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence and submit to the law. God would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them, he said, would only strengthen and glorify them. In the end their Church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine Spirit, and would endure forever. Elder PRATT was not so conservative. He did not want any whining Judge to say to him, as he did to HAWKINS, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any Federal official. He was ready to go to jail for twenty years, but did not want any pity from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow and annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people. Nothing further has been heard from ORSON HYDE, the apostle; it is thought he has gone to Arizona or Mexico. JOSEPH A. YOUNG, a son of BRIGHAM, has returned to the city, but he is not yet arrested. A row occurred late last night between a Mormon and a United States Deputy Marshal, which resulted in the Marshal knocking the Mormon down, and afterward arresting him. It was reported that an attempt was made to assassinate the Deputy, and that there was great excitement. All is quiet, and there is no indication of excitement; the late arrests, however, have created a marked depression in the Mormon community.

YELLOW FEVER.

Four Deaths at Charleston—Thirty Cases Under Treatment in Vicksburg—One Hundred and Fifty Cases in Natchez.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—There were four deaths from yellow fever in this city during the past twenty-four hours.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 29.—There are three new cases of yellow fever today; no deaths for the past forty-eight hours; thirty cases under treatment.

NATCHEZ, Oct. 29.—Fever abating. One hundred and fifty cases are under treatment. There have been about sixty deaths since Sept. 13.

THE KUKLUX.

Proceedings of the Subcommittee in Alabama.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala., Oct. 29.—The Subcommittee on the Kuklux outrages adjourned last evening, after sitting in this place for six days, and examining thirty-six persons, most of whom testified in relation to affairs in this and adjoining counties. Gen. CRAWFORD, commanding the United States forces in Alabama, occupied one day, and testified concerning the condition of the whole State, and gave special accounts from about thirty different places. The Committee go hence to Livingston, Ala., where they will stay about a week.

COLORED KUKLUX.

Among the Kuklux arrested in South Carolina last week were six negroes, who were identified as members of the order. It is said that these men were used by the leaders to visit certain parties whom it was thought necessary should receive visits from colored men.

Arrests in Grant Parish, Louisiana, for a Murder in September.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Alfred Shelby, Armsted C. Quin, C. C. Nash, R. Houston, Samuel Hardin, and C. Renson, of Grant Parish, were arrested by Government detectives under the Kuklux bill, and brought before Commissioner WELLER. They were committed to the Parish Prison, charged by WILLIAM R. PHILLIPS with having killed DELOS W. WHITE, Recorder of Grant Parish, at Colfax, on September the 28th. Mr. WHITE was from Flushing, N. Y.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrest of More Los Angeles Rioters—The Crook Campaign in Arizona—Suicide of a Painter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Eight more of the Los Angeles rioters have been arrested. The better portion of the community is determined to enforce the law and punish the rioters. The shipments of California wheat abroad this season aggregate 800,000 centals. The available surplus now in the State is estimated at 60,000 tons. A petition has been sent to the President from the citizens of Arizona to allow Gen. CROOK to pursue the Apache campaign uninterrupted by Peace Commissioners, which embodies a list of the Indian robberies and murders filling three columns of the largest paper on the Pacific coast. EDWARD HERTEL, a portrait painter, committed suicide today by shooting.

The Portland Relief Fund.

Mr. JACOB McLELLAN, Treasurer of the Portland relief fund, in a recent letter, says that the entire fund sent to that city for the relief of the sufferers by the fire there in July, 1866, was carefully and honestly distributed long ago. "We have," he says, "a printed and written application from every one that we gave to, stating their place of residence in the city, their losses, and the amount, also their receipts and the checks for the amounts, deposited in the Merchants' Bank building in this city, and open to the inspection of any one wishing to examine them; also our books, showing where every dollar has been distributed."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Sympathy for Chicago—Kinder Sentiment Toward America—Socialist Agitation and Growth of the International—The Society in London—A Singular Combination—The Recent Strikes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871.

The news of the terrible disaster at Chicago has caused a deep and general feeling of sympathy and commiseration for the unfortunate inhabitants of that city, and no time has been lost in giving practical and substantial expression to this sentiment. As you will have already heard, the Lord Mayor summoned a meeting at the Mansion House on Wednesday afternoon, and £10,000 was quickly subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. This sum has since been nearly doubled, and the Corporation has voted £1,000. At Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, Edinburgh and Dublin subscriptions have also been opened. It is probable that up to this evening about £40,000 in all has been collected, exclusive of the contributions of Americans in response to Gen. SCHENCK's invitation. There has been a heartiness and spontaneity about this movement which fully bears out all I have previously said about the strong personal regard which is entertained for the people of the United States in this country. This feeling has been fostered not only by a better acquaintance with American men and institutions, but also by the gradual assimilation of the political temper of the two nations and by a sense of the moral loneliness and isolation in which England stands with regard to the other States in Europe. It is not a military alliance that is wanted, but an alliance of sympathetic policy and moral support. In free trade, in domestic government, in social organization, and, above all, in an enlightened foreign policy, England is far ahead of the other Powers. It is true that she has not settled down into very clear views on some of these matters—non-intervention, for example—but the very confusion and embarrassment in this respect, as compared with the Continental countries, are in fact owing to the progress already made. If the people are more distressed by certain questions than some of their neighbors, that is not because they have succeeded in solving them, but only because the fermentation has begun here and has still to come in the other case. Under these circumstances it is with a kind of yearning that Englishmen turn from Europe and look across the Atlantic for sympathy and appreciation. The ties between the two nations are continually becoming stronger, their political sentiments are, as I have said, gradually assimilating, and I am confident that a great and beneficent alliance between them is preparing for the future—beneficent alike for themselves and for the world. If it had been any other place in the States than Chicago which had suffered I have no doubt the subscriptions would have been equally ready; but there is certainly a peculiarly warm place in the British heart for the "Garden City." Men here rather flatter themselves with the thought, I fancy, that they have had a share in the development of that marvelous community. British free trade has done something for Chicago, and Chicago has certainly done much for them. If it had not been for Chicago and the plenteous plains of the North-west, England's experiment in free trade might, in the first instance, have turned out less auspiciously. In one of his speeches on the subject, the late Sir ROBERT PEEL prophesied that under the operation of the new system Chicago and Milwaukee would, before long, rival Dantzic and Odessa as the great granaries of the world. JOSEPH HUME, the economist, who had been over a great part of the globe and prided himself on his geography, was nonplused by the unfamiliar names. He turned to Mr. ELLICE—"Bear" ELLICE, as he was called, partly from his connection with the Hudson's Bay Company and partly from his own shaggy mien—for information, but Mr. ELLICE was equally at fault—Chicago and Milwaukee had never been heard of before, though now as well known as any English towns. Again, in 1864 Mr. COBDEN, in a memorable speech, complained of the ignorance of American geography which prevailed at Oxford and Cambridge. He undertakes to say that not one undergraduate in a hundred could put his finger within a thousand miles of Chicago on the map; yet Chicago was a place of 150,000 inhabitants (it has doubled since then!) from which one or two millions of people in England were annually fed. It was absurd, he thought, that young gentlemen assuming to have had a good education should know all about the Ilissus, a paltry little pool, dammed up by Athenian laundresses for washing purposes, and should know nothing of the geography of the great Mississippi. It may be presumed that the undergraduates have looked up Chicago by this time.

SOCIALIST COMMOTION.

I learn from a well-informed French print that the International Association is making good progress in the British Empire, that the dispossessed native Princes of India have agreed to make common cause with the Fenians and Ribbonmen of Ireland. A good number of discontented officers in the army and navy, as well as several members of Parliament, are also affiliated to it. The Government, it seems, is well aware of the infernal plan by which, at a given signal, the public buildings of London are to be "petroleused." So far advanced are their designs, that boats are already waiting in the Thames to receive the treasures of the Bank of England—"an easy prey," say the conspirators, as soon as the main artery of the Strand shall have been burnt down and the barracks blown up. All this I read in the *Diplomatic Courier* of Paris. A diplomatist, of course, is bound to know everything, and may be trusted to be very cautious in his expressions. There is one point, however, on which I venture to think he is mistaken. I believe the Government is not aware of this plot, and that in fact nobody in this country knows anything of it. Of course it is the business of the International Association to magnify its importance and to keep itself before the world, for the sake of getting subscriptions and making dupes. These are the familiar tactics of the Fenians. A number of foreign refugees now in London make their living out of these agitations and the frauds connected with them. I think it very likely that people here may find the International very troublesome one of these days because of the freedom it enjoys over here, but for the very same reason, there is no country in the world (except the United States) where it is less dangerous. In the absence of the repressive treatment to which it is subjected abroad, the International in a free country blows itself away in harmless steam. The safety-valves are in good order in the English political system, and there is nobody to sit on them.

THE INTERNATIONAL IN LONDON.

The mischief of the International is that it forms a nucleus of revolutionary experts, and that it lends its advice and organization readily to all kinds of social and political disorder. It is announced that it is prepared to support the Irish home rule movement, which is either empty and meaningless bluster or our old friend repeal under a new name. I hope this is true, for it will help to weaken still further the already waning influence of the International over the English trade-unions which it had acquired by flattering and affiliating with the chief officials and wire-pullers of these bodies in London, but which it is now losing because these men see that Dr. MARX wants to use them as his tools and usurp their authority. In another letter I hope to be able to give you some curious information about the *personnel* of this Society. Meanwhile, I may mention that the Central Committee of the Association held a meeting in London last month. It was to be a secret meeting, or rather series of meetings, but somehow reports of the proceedings have got abroad. In order to baffle the Police, who were not troubling themselves in the least about the matter, the conspirators put themselves to the unnecessary trouble of repeatedly changing their rendezvous from one public house to another. There were present three German deputies, two Swiss, five Belgians, seven Frenchmen, four Englishmen, one Spaniard, one Irishman, one Hungarian, one Italian, and one Russian. Dr. KARL MARX presided, and took the opportunity of reporting on MAZZINI for his denunciation of the International Association. Two of a trade never agree. After pouring out the vials of his wrath on the head of the great Italian conspirator, Dr. MARX brought his invective to a climax by accusing MAZZINI of the ridiculous weakness of believing in God! There was some warm debate as to whether the International should meddle with politics or confine itself to social questions. Dr. MARX insisted that social difficulties could only be settled by political influence, and that political influence could only be obtained by political agitation. Hitherto, he said, power had been vested in capitalists and landed proprietors; to take it from them was the proper task of working men, and this could only be effected by the acquisition of political power. These arguments carried the day, and political propagandism was therefore resolved upon. The sittings lasted nine days and wound up with a banquet. It is not stated whether the Internationalists confined their orgies to cigarettes and cold water, like DISRAELI's conspirators in *Lothair*.

A STRANGE PLOT—LORDS AND SOCIALISTS.

Within the last few days some of the Ministerial prints have been making much about an alleged conspiracy which is said to have been hatching between certain Conservative noblemen and a number of Unionist delegates and Democratic agitators, with a view to form a political alliance. The story, as it first appeared in a highly sensational form, ran thus: Last January Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL applied, on behalf of a number of Conservative Peers, whose names were not, however, given, to Mr. ALLAN, the Secretary of the Society of Engineers, for a statement of the social and political reforms desired by the working classes, in order to see whether co-operation might not be possible. Mr. ALLAN, who was rather shy and suspicious at first, fearing that the information was sought for only to be used for hostile purposes, was at length convinced of the good faith of the negotiators, and after consultation with some of the other leaders of the working men, drew up a rough draft of their views. In the first instance, this document was submitted to several supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, as well as the House of Lords, but was very coldly received. The Liberals held that however desirable the various measures for bettering the condition of the working classes might be, they were not fit subjects for legislation. But the Conservatives snapped at the bait. The Marquis of SALISBURY, Earl of CARNARVON, (the two Peers who seceded from Mr. DISRAELI on account of his Reform bill,) Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, Lord JOHN MANNERS, Lord HENRY LENNOX and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, all members of the late Conservative Government, signed their names, while Mr. DISRAELI, Lord DERBY and the Duke of RICHMOND gave a private adhesion to the following document, to which a number of representative working men also appended their signatures:

1. To rescue the families of our workmen from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys, and unwholesome dwellings of our towns and plant them out in the clear; where, in the middle of a garden, in a detached homestead, in wholesome air and sunshine, they may live and grow up, strong, healthy and pure, under the influences of a well-ordered home.
2. To enable this to be effectually carried out there must be created a perfect organization for the self-government of counties, towns and villages, with powers for the acquisition and disposal of land for the common good.
3. The next condition of the well-being of the skilled workman is that a day's labor shall consist of eight hours of honest work.
4. In addition to schools for elementary education, there shall be provided schools for practical knowledge and technical skill in the midst of their homesteads.
5. For the moral and physical well-being of the people, places of public recreation, knowledge, and refinement shall be organized as parts of the public service.
6. Public markets shall be erected in every town for the sale of goods in small quantities, of best quality, at wholesale price.
7. There shall be provided a great extension of the organization of the public service on the model of the Post-office, for the common good.

In addition to the names mentioned above, two Liberals, the Earl of LICHFIELD and the Marquis of LORNE, (the husband of the Princess LOUISE,) are also said to have signed this singular compact. Lord LICHFIELD is a well-known philanthropist, and is known to favor the intervention of the State to a considerable extent in social matters; but with this exception it is simply incredible that the members of the two Houses specified above could have committed themselves to such a programme of political action. The plain truth, I believe, is that they expressed themselves, when consulted, generally favorable to the objects named if they could be obtained, but that they did not contemplate legislation for the purpose. There is nothing to alarm anybody, nothing in fact which does not meet with general sympathy and assent in this programme, as representing the aspirations of laboring men. The whole question turns on the means by which these aspirations can be realized, and the idea of enforcing them by compulsory legislation is, of course, nothing but socialism in its purest form. The great argument of the Conservatives against wasting time over the ballot is that there are various urgent measures of domestic economy—such as the regulation of mines, sanitary laws, and so on—which better deserve immediate attention. But these measures fall very far short of the fine projects of social regeneration and Utopian felicity embodied in Mr. ALLAN's programme. The fact is that the Conservatives have been "flanked" by the Radicals. Good will come of it if it teaches the Conservatives to be more cautious how they lend their countenance to socialist schemes, from which they would be the first to suffer.

THE STRIKES.

The great engineers' strike at Newcastle, of which I gave full particulars last week, has come to an end, at least for the present, somewhat unexpectedly. You will recollect the men, who had hitherto worked fifty-nine hours a week, demanded a reduction to fifty-four, for which they were willing to surrender an equivalent in wages, and that the masters offered a reduction to fifty-seven hours, and a rise of wages for the other three hours in question. The masters would have willingly paid for the whole five hours, and the dispute instead of lasting twenty weeks, might have been settled almost at the first on a pecuniary basis. The plea of the employers was that they could not afford to keep their costly machinery idle during so large a portion of each week, and that the rate of production must be kept up by over-time, or by relays of labor, for which they were quite ready to pay an increased price. The men have now agreed to go back to work on condition that the hours shall be fifty-seven per week till the end of the year, when they are to be reduced to fifty-four, but on their part they undertake to work over-time as far as it may be desired by the masters. The practical result of the strike, therefore, is simply that over-time will, after the 1st of January, be reckoned an hour earlier, and that the men will pocket the enhanced wages which will thus be allowed. If the men honestly fulfill the compact, they will continue to work for as many hours as at present, and thus they have surrendered the original claims for "three hours, pure and simple." For my own part I have not the slightest doubt that the leaders of the League do not intend to act honestly, that they accept the nominal nine hours a day merely as a stepping-stone to the actual and absolute nine hours, and that as soon as they have got rid of the imported labor, and recovered from the exhaustion of the strike, they will issue a prohibition against over-time. For this the employers must be prepared. Most of the other strikes appear to be also in a fair way of settlement. At the Social Science Congress, this week, there has been some debate on the labor question. Mr. F. HILL contributed a paper deprecating strikes, and recommending arbitration, brotherly love, and all that sort of thing. The interest of the discussion centred in Mr. GEORGE POTTER's frank confession of his theory of the relation between capital and labor. "The employers," he said, "were living in splendor and they could give large marriage portions and dowries; and if the masters were living on losses, as they said they were, where did this splendor come from?" In plain words, therefore, if you meet a man with a fine gold watch and chain and a glossy hat, while you have no watch and are obliged to be content with a wide-awake, you have a right to assume that you have somehow been robbed, and that the gentleman with a watch and a good hat is no better than a thief. On the other side of the question, Mr. BRASSEY, the son and successor of the great railway contractor and engineer, who died lately worth six millions sterling, has been delivering some very sensible and useful addresses to meetings of working men at Birkenhead and Newcastle. He admitted fully the right of working men to make their own terms, and adopted his father's opinion that if the men were willing and hearty in their labors, short hours were more economical than long hours. But he warned his hearers against giving foreign manufacturers an advantage by unduly reducing the rate of production in this country. No doubt great fortunes were occasionally derived from industrial operations; but the low rate of interest in England as compared with foreign countries proved that our trading profits were moderate. What was earned was not a mere private fortune, but a fund which was practically applied to the profit of the men in increased employment and better wages. On the other hand, he warned employers of the danger of holding aloof from their men and taking no personal interest in them. On this point I may mention that at Newcastle Mr. STEPHENSON's engineers, conciliated by the arguments he addressed to them, never joined the strike, and that they are now to enjoy the full benefit of the new arrangement at once, instead of having to wait, like the rest, till the year after. F. J. H.

UNION TORPEDOES.

Letter from the Manufacturers to the New-Orleans Dealers—The New-York Explosion "Only an Accident."

The New-Orleans *Republican* of Wednesday, Oct. 25, published the following additional testimony given before the Coroner at the inquest in that city on the body of the drayman recently killed there by the explosion of "Union torpedoes":

GEORGE W. YOUNG, book-keeper of MORRIS MCGRAW, sworn: After the return of Mr. MCGRAW from New-York, in the early part of September, he stated to me that, among other things, he had contracted with Messrs. KLEUBER & GOLDSCHMIDT, of New-York, for 300 cases of patent union torpedoes; a few days after I received this information we noticed in the telegraphic dispatches of the morning papers an account of a torpedo explosion at the house of KLEUBER & GOLDSCHMIDT, in New-York; Mr. MCGRAW immediately concluded not to receive the above 300 cases. A few days afterward the invoice and a bill of lading arrived, notifying us that the shipment had been made by the *George Hulbert*. Mr. MCGRAW requested me to return the bill of lading and invoice to the shippers, and at the same time to write a letter to inform them that we could not receive them on account of the explosion in New-York referred to; and also requested them to send on some agent to receive the cases here, as we would have nothing to do with them. I immediately complied with the request, and returned the bill of lading and invoice in the letter which I sent to New-York. The following reply was received:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

Mr. Morris McGraw, New-Orleans:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th inst. is received. In reply, we beg to say that we deeply regret that you have concluded to withdraw from your contract, as the late mishap was merely an accident, such as has frequently occurred with other torpedoes and fireworks in general, and we firmly believe that the sale would not have suffered to any great extent. As it is, however, we would kindly request you to have the shipment stored in a dry place until Mr. A. GOLDSCHMIDT will call upon you, which will be on or about the early part of next month. Mr. GOLDSCHMIDT has a number of orders, and will fill them with the 300 cases; and in order to prove his authority to entitle him to ship, and that you may transfer the lot to him, will produce the bill of lading. Hoping this may be satisfactory, we remain, yours, respectfully,

KLEUBER & GOLDSCHMIDT,
By L. KLEUBER.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERS, stevedore, who discharged the 300 cases, had been warned by THORNDIKE, NORTON & Co. to handle carefully certain boxes marked McG., which was done, and about 200 were put on the wharf of Post No. 18.

INCENDIARISM.

The Attempts to Set Large Fires in San Francisco—One Block Fired in Five Places.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 22.

From events that have occurred in our midst within the last few days, we are led to believe that our city is infested with a gang of incendiaries, who have laid plans to set fire to this city, in various parts and at different times, for no other purpose than the destruction of life, property, and robbery. The first bold attempt made which excited suspicion, was to set New Butchertown on fire at a late hour on Wednesday night last. New Butchertown is located near Islais Creek. Some months since the wholesale butchers, who, under law, were compelled to move from their old quarters on Brannan-street, built, at a large outlay of money, slaughter-houses to answer all their requirements. These buildings were attempted to be burned down, and the incendiaries, to make sure of their work, as they thought, picked up a lot of tallow about there, threw it on the fire started by them alongside one of the slaughter-houses, and sneaked off. But before the fire had gained any headway, it was discovered and extinguished. The evident object of selecting Butchertown was that the flames, which would be seen at a great distance, would lead the officers of the Fire Department to believe that a very extensive conflagration was raging in South San Francisco. A number of engines, with officers of the Department, would have to be ordered away to the scene, and while the firemen were at work there, in all probability the city would be set on fire in the business portion, thus leaving the Department short-handed to battle the flames and leave the city helpless.

The first attempt having signally failed, plans were laid and a more central location selected, and had the effort succeeded the most dire consequences would have followed. This second attempt was made yesterday morning, between 3:30 and 5 o'clock. The block selected is bounded by Market-street, commencing at Bancroft's building, Fourth-street and Stevenson-street. On Market-street, from Bancroft's to Fourth-street, are two three-story brick buildings, and quite a number of two and three-story frame buildings. The ground floors of each of these buildings are occupied by dealers in various kinds of merchandise and restaurants. The upper floors are occupied as lodging-houses, offices, and halls for secret societies. On Fourth-street there are rows of large three-story frame buildings, the lower floors being occupied as stores and the upper as lodging-houses. On Stevenson-street there are a large number of private residences and tenement-houses on both sides of the street, which is very narrow. This quarter had been fired in five different places, all on the inside, which (if as designed and premeditated, it had gained any headway before an alarm could be sounded,) would have swept away blocks before it could have been checked.

The first fire was discovered in the rear of No. 185 Stevenson-street, in a two-story frame building, occupied by DANIEL BECKETT and others, and facing BANCROFT's building on the south. The fire was discovered by Mr. BECKETT, between 3 and 4 A. M., in the woodshed, about four feet square having been burned. Water was soon brought to hand and the glim doused. Shortly afterward a fire was discovered in the woodshed over the St. Boniface Restaurant, No. 745 Market-street. It was found to be the shed belonging to Mrs. KENSLY's lodging-house, overhead the restaurant. In the stairway leading to Mrs. KENSLY's, which is east of the United States Medical Purveyor's Department stores, rolls of brown paper were found under the stair carpets, ignited. In the hall-way of No. 747 Market-street, west of the Medical Purveyor's, paper was found under a door leading to the office of this Department. The door is slightly burned, the fire having gone out of itself. Under the stair-carpets in this hall-way was also found a small roll of brown paper, which had been ignited. In the rear of No. 720 Market-street, a lot of old carpets had been set on fire. Next a fire was discovered in the rear of No. 17 Fourth-street, by a lady in Mrs. LYON's boarding-house. She aroused her husband, who, on running out, found the flames running up along a fence under a shed for several feet, and promptly procured buckets of water, which were thrown on the fire, which was then put out. In the rear of several houses adjoining, small fires were also discovered; in one place kindling wood, rags and rubbish had been nicely piled up, but for some cause it did not get a fair start. Officers BARNARD and HAGGERTY were on hand to render all possible assistance.

This it will be seen is the boldest attempt yet made in this city at incendiarism, not even excepting SOMMERVILLE, who seven or eight years ago, set fire to a house, and subsequently went to work and set fire to the houses of parties who had been witnesses against him. He served seven years in the Penitentiary for his crimes.

Chief Engineer SCANNELL, as soon as he was informed of what had happened, visited the premises and examined them thoroughly. Thereupon he had written instructions sent to the foreman of every company in the Department to be as vigilant and prompt as posible, and to have as many members of the company at the engine-house in the evening as he could possibly have, ready to do duty at a moment's notice. Chief CROWLEY has also given orders to all Police officers to keep a sharp look-out on their respective beats for anything that may occur.

Since the above was in type our reporter has learned of another attempt at incendiarism in South San Francisco on Friday night last. [illegible] BOWEN [illegible] a row of [illegible] story stores and houses, on Railroad-avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. On the [illegible] in question, some wretch went into one of the outhouses with a lot of Democratic tickets, saturated them with coal oil, placed the tickets between the door slats and lighted them. Fortunately the paint was not quite dry, and the fire went out.

THE LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

The Complaints of the Prisoners—Serious Charges Made Against the Debtors' Law and Prison Management—The General Examination Ordered Today Before Judge Barnard.

If one-half of the stories of those who now are, or have been, imprisoned in the Ludlow-street Jail are true, the brutality of the "Debtors' law," as well as the management of the institution cannot be too severely denounced. Undoubtedly, there must be some allowance made in measuring the exact truth of all the prisoners have related; but even allowing the widest reasonable margin for prejudice and exaggeration, there is enough of fact to be seen and heard in the Jail by even a casual visitation to shock any humane mind. The complaints and rumors of abuses that have for months past been coming to the public ear are now about to be thoroughly investigated. The sighings of the prisoners from walls of stone and grated iron doors have at last reached the ears of tardy justice, and moved the slow process of law. Today, according to the order of Judge BARNARD, a thorough investigation will be commenced. The official order is as follows:

Ordered that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York bring before this Court, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following persons, now held and detained in the County Jail, viz.: (The names will be found below) together with the process by which they are held in custody, it being necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether they can be further legally detained.

Extract from the minutes.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

1870.	
Jan. 4—Samuel Oppenheim	$58,000 00
1871.	
April 20—Berrian Gay	$550 00
May 24—Wm. Hoffman	73,000 00
May 31—Jeremiah O'Donohoe	400 00
July 24—Chas. A. Berryman	2,500 00
July 29—Thomas Slatterly	1,000 00
Aug. 14—Geo. W. Hancock	600 00
Aug. 18—Frank L. Norton	4,000 00
Aug. 21—Geo. T. Cobb	10,000 00
Aug. 28—Theo. Kunsman	250 00
Aug. 30—Julius Lesser	1,500 00
Sept. 2—Leo. Humbert	1,276 00
Sept. 22—August Reinhardt, (breach of promise)	1,000 00
Sept. 25—John Kenny	1,000 00
Sept. 28—A. K. Shroder	1,200 00
Oct. 3—David B. Prince	5,000 00
Oct. 5—Henry Slater	500 00
Oct. 6—J. N. Hayes	2,000 00
Oct. 6—J. H. Brown	500 00
Oct. 20—Charles Bigots	3,000 00
Oct. 20—M. McDonald	600 00
Oct. 23—Simon Gunther	1,500 00
Oct. 25—W. B. Darling	4,000 00
Feb. 21—J. C. McQuhae	6,962 00
April 15—Horace Bene	[illegible]
May 27—M. Bernstein	541 25
June 12—Edward J. Howlett	3,581 28
Aug. 19—J. Silvio Dwiand	685 00
Aug. 26—M. Markheim	121 18
Sept. 27—Henry Johnson	170 50
Oct. 12—Charles Wood	416 73
Oct. 20—J. A. Kamping	962 80
Oct. 26—— Johnson, (colored)	40 15
Oct. 27—D. G. Conner	14,285 40
Oct. 27—P. Collins	122 05
Aug. 9—John P. Crofut, (alimony)	178 85
Aug. 19—Eugene Von Schoening. Supplementary order of Surrogate.	
Aug. 27—J. C. Miller.	

These persons are said to be unlawfully imprisoned for the non-payment of debts which they never can meet, and for the non-production of bail which it is impossible for them to obtain. Technically, these unfortunates are within the grasp of the law, but according to the spirit of our code they are not only illegally restrained of their liberty, but deprived of every possibility of satisfying their creditors. The law authorizes the Courts to issue orders of arrest in any case where a debt has been fraudulently made, where the goods purchased have been secreted or conveyed away in a suspicious manner, or where an agreement in trust has been violated. All defendants accused in civil actions of assault and battery, breach of promise, failure in paying alimony, slander, false imprisonment, libel, &c., can be arrested and thrown into this jail until the required amount of bail in their case has been furnished. If, as is the misfortune of many, the bail cannot be furnished, and the prosecutor does not withdraw his case, the prisoner has no hope of release. The law was intended to punish rogues, but in this matter many an innocent person involved in debt with no dishonest premeditation, but purely a victim of misfortune, is punished as severely as those who are notorious rascals. It is well known that persons have thus been wronged solely from the influence of an enemy who thus took advantage of the law to satisfy malicious and revengeful feelings. The Sheriff lately has noticed a constant increase in the number of persons committed to this jail for debt, and the augmentation of rumors in regard to their sufferings as well as concerning the entire administration of internal prison affairs, brought the matter before the authorities. Enough has been adduced already to cause an examination into the circumstances, not only of those incarcerated for debt, but also of every prisoner in the institution. It is expected that each one of the 200 will be brought into Court and allowed to make any statement, without fear or favor, with a view to the action of the Grand Jury. There is no doubt that some are very justly punished and others do not receive anything like their full deserts, considering the enormity of the crimes they have committed. There are also professional scoundrels who, if released, would only prey upon society with increased pertinacity and skill. But there are others whose cases are of unusual hardship; they are not only rendered unable to pay their debts, but become helpless burdens upon society. The families of some of these have been known to suffer in poverty, and in one instance, at least, to come to the verge of starvation.

The recital of the stories made by a number of the prisoners to a TIMES reporter revealed a great deal of duplicity in some, and earnestness in others, but there were passages that were of the most intense and pitiful interest.

"If you reveal my name, it will go hard with me," said one. "I could have paid all my debts if I had time. But for the malice of enemies who put me here for —— just to get me out of their way, I could and would have been doing well now. My family live in —— street. It is a tenement-house. We never lived so before. My wife (God bless her) was tenderly brought up, and well educated. My three children I have always kept in comfortable circumstances. Now they are just living—that's all. Their mother sews some and makes artificial flowers. She gets a little help from one relative. But I tell you what—since I have been here, behind these iron bars, as well able and willing to work for them and make them happy as any man, and when I know on more than one occasion that those little ones went to bed supperless, when there was not a loaf of bread nor a cent of money in the house until the next morning—I tell you, Sir, my agony was worse than death. I'm not given to cursing, but feeling as innocent as I do, and knowing the hopelessness of my case, without friends or money to help me, I gnashed my teeth and could have dashed myself against the wall. If the people of this City could only know what the truth is about this place they would never rest until the law was changed. No man can ever say I cheated him out of a cent. But here I am treated as a common thief."

Another said: "I am here because others have been frauds; I am innocent, but they put me in as an example. Here the expense of my board is increasing all the time, and it is added to the already overtaxed City, while in Brooklyn the board of the debtor is paid by the complainant. I was not a criminal. I would have paid my debts, but some one started the rumor that I was going to run away, so I was arrested and am kept here out of spite."

Another who was committed for a debt of $100 states that he has a wife and three children who have been reduced to poverty, and at times great suffering, by being deprived of his support. Everything had been pawned by his wife, even to the family Bible, and had it not been for the kind offices of the City Mission she and her little ones would have starved. If he was released he could earn $60 or more per month, and by small installments pay his debt, but he has neither friends nor money to obtain a lawyer.

There is an elderly gentleman of excellent character and connections, the father of three grown-up children, who was arrested in an adjacent city on an execution for debt, two days after the marriage of one of his daughters. If he was allowed time at his business, he could pay all his debt by installments. The amount of bail was more than he could procure, and he remains in his confinement, as he says, "to rot in idleness."

Another was arrested just at a time when he was most sure to be in a position to satisfy his creditors, and even had an installment of money ready, but they inexorably refused to let him go, and demanded their "pound of flesh." Another gentleman could command a situation at a salary of $1,800 per annum, and yet cannot procure the bail required. He has a wife and four children, the eldest being twelve and the youngest five weeks. They would have starved had it not been for the kind help of friends. He claims to be able to prove that he was persecuted throughout this case, and only the malice of his enemies keeps him in durance.

Several others have not a friend in the world, are away from their friends, and would not have their misfortune made public if they could prevent it by silently, though almost hopelessly, awaiting release by some fortuitous accident of the law.

The most affecting story was told by one young man, who declares that he innocently indorsed a note for a friend, which he would have been able in time to pay, but was not when called upon. "I cannot tell you how this has crushed me. I feel that all the world has wronged me. I could have earned $2,000 a year when I had a good name. This has ruined me. I have not deserved it. I am kept here purely out of spite. I have not long been married; a few days since my first child was born, while his father was in jail! It was feared that my wife would sink under her trials; I could not help her or even see her. Then she was owing board, and since has been ordered to leave the house, and would have been turned out had it not been for friends who helped her."

One man is imprisoned for contempt of Court for default in paying $178 alimony pending a divorce suit. He had been unable to earn his usual amount by reason of sickness, and was [illegible] taken to jail from his sick-room. He claims that this was done by the malicious [illegible] of his wife. He sees no hope of release. There are many things that were spoken in confidence and cannot be used in this article, but will doubtless appear in the course of the investigation. All the prisoners who dared speak were unanimous in their denunciation of the prison management, of the sufferings of those unable to pay board, their filthy quarters, bad food, harsh treatment and close restraint, of the great contrast in the attentions and comforts given to those who pay liberally—from $10 to $25 per week—and of other things that were hinted at, but not fully stated.

YALE.

The Woolsey Fund—Official Direction for the Collection—The Committee in Charge of the Work.

At the last Commencement of Yale College, held at New-Haven in July, a resolution was adopted that a fund of $500,000 should be raised by the graduates of the institution, and that the money so collected should be placed at the disposal of the corporation of the College, to be used at its discretion for any purposes whatsoever connected with the University which were calculated to advance its interests. The object of the movement was that the College should have a certain sum, unhampered by any special condition, from which to draw whenever the occasion should demand. In honor of the then President of the College, who at the commencement announced his intention to resign his office, it was determined to call this free-will offering of the Sons of Yale "The Woolsey Fund." Toward the furtherance of the scheme proposed, a large number of subscriptions were received on the spot, and a Committee of ten selected who should still further aid the project. This Committee—so empowered at the time—has since been enlarged, and have recently issued a circular setting forth the manner in which contributions can be made by those interested in the welfare of the institution, and which it is hoped will accomplish the much-desired result. The following is the circular:

1. Subscriptions will be received from anybody, in any form, of any amount, payable in any manner, entirely at the option of the giver, save that they must be to the Woolsey Fund free from any conditions. Gifts to the College for special objects will not constitute a part of this fund.

2. Graduates will be designated to act in behalf of the Committee in all the classes and in all departments of the University. They will be supplied with circulars and subscription papers.

3. To persons of fixed income it is suggested that their subscriptions be made payable in annual installments, on or before the 1st of May in each year for five successive years. In order to secure success, it is important that every graduate contribute according to his means.

4. Remittances may be made to the College Treasurer, HENRY C. KINGSLEY, Esq., New-Haven, or to the Treasurer of the Committee, ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Esq., Cashier of the Gallatin National Bank, New-York. The moneys received will be placed at interest for the benefit of the fund. Whenever the sum in the treasury shall amount to $100,000, it will be paid over to the corporation of Yale College, for the purposes set forth in the resolution.

5. Letters of inquiry or suggestion may be addressed to the "Executive Committee of the Woolsey Fund of Yale College," Box No. 2,344, New-Haven, Conn.

The Executive Committee charged with the details of the work are Messrs. [illegible] and MASON YOUNG, of this City, and Prof. DANIEL C. GILMAN, of New-Haven. The Treasurer is ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, of New-York, while on the General Committee the following distinguished names are noticeable: Hon. WM. A. BUCKINGHAM, United States Senator; Judges LEWIS B. WOODRUFF and WILLIAM A. STRONG, of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Governor of Missouri; Hon. HENRY H. HAIGHT, Governor of California; Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island; Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of Cornell University; NOAH PORTER, present President of Yale; Rev. Drs. BUSHNELL and BACON, of Connecticut; Hon. WM. M. EVARTS and PETER PARKER, of this City; Hon. WM. M. LEARNED, of the Supreme Court of this State, and Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts.

A Little History.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It is not to be supposed that a journal edited by one of BILL TWEED's "personal friends" will give a true version of the exposure of the frauds of the Tammany Ring, and of the steps that have been taken to bring the thieves to justice. But the TWEED organ in this city persists in misrepresenting the facts in so glaring a way that it is an imposition upon the feelings of all respectable, honest men and a sorry commentary upon the intelligence of Democratic readers.

In this morning's issue the Buffalo Tweed organ says of the proceedings against Tammany, that "everything thus far accomplished has come from Democrats." Now, what are the facts? It will be remembered that the first shot at Tammany was fired by the NEW-YORK TIMES. That bold and indomitable paper published detailed statements showing when, where and how TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY had stolen and squandered the people's money. The Buffalo *Courier* refused to publish a line of these charges, and to this day not one of the exposures of Tammany's frauds has been published in that Tweed organ. Not content with a refusal to assist in the work of putting down the corrupt Ring, the *Courier* lost no chance in assaulting the editors of the TIMES with ridicule and invective. Of course these attacks were only echoes of similar attacks made by the Metropolitan Democratic Press. Originality is not a characteristic of TWEED's Buffalo organ. But while no space could be given to the charges against Tammany that the TIMES made, plenty of room was found in the *Courier* for stale and silly articles to show that the TIMES was acting from "improper motives," and that the "alleged disclosures" were mere "Radical allegations" for the object of making political capital.

For a long time the TIMES fought Tammany single-handed. Even some of its Republican contemporaries failed to render the assistance that they ought to have quickly rendered. Finally public indignation was aroused against Tammany. The people began to believe that the exposures of the Ring's rascality were true, in spite of the assertions of the Democratic Press to the contrary. A mass-meeting was held at Cooper Institute, and a committee was appointed to investigate the charges against the Democratic officials. That meeting was pronounced by the Buffalo *Courier* to have been a "failure," and the Committee of Seventy has been a standing object for that Tweed organ's vituperation.

Finally, the Democratic editors began to see that they were on the wrong side. The *World* gave the signal, and then the Buffalo *Courier* and other little Tammany sheets in the interior began to say that "if" the charges against the New-York City officers were true, something ought to be done about it. They took good care, however, not to let their readers know what the charges against Tammany were; they were cautious not to say a word that could compromise their hopes of further patronage from TWEED; and they actually tried to prove that the Tammany Eves would not have eaten of the forbidden fruit if they had not been tempted by wicked "Radical" serpents.

At last the Democratic State Convention met. TWEED's "personal friends" from Albany and Buffalo and other parts of the State assembled at Rochester. They knew that the eyes of the people were upon them. They had got to say and do something about the Tammany frauds. It was a splendid opportunity for the leaders to atone for the disgrace that the exposure of the frauds had laid upon their party. But they preferred to lose that chance and to hold their place in TWEED's good graces. On bended knee they besought the "Boss" not to press his claims for admission to the Convention. The arch-thief complied, but upon humiliating conditions, as is amply proved by the subsequent action of the Convention. The Anti-Tammany delegates were excluded; the Tammany ticket was renominated, and men whom the reformers wanted to place on the State ticket were coolly rejected. The New-York *World* further announces that, since the Convention, not a practical effort has been made to supplant the Tammany organization.

The Committee of Seventy, in the meantime, pushed their labors to a point where they felt called upon to ask assistance from Gov. HOFFMAN. Up to that time not one Democratic official had raised a finger to help those who were seeking to bring Tammany to justice, unless we except Judge BARNARD, who granted the injunction restraining the Ring from playing ducks and drakes with the City's moneys. We do not say that no Democrats were working against Tammany. Some of their best and worthiest men were prominent in the good movement. But the Democratic officials and editors were silent, or openly aggressive against the anti-Tammany men. A delegation waited on Gov. HOFFMAN and obtained a promise that the Democratic Attorney-General should do his duty. As an earnest that the promise should be fulfilled, the Governor assured the Committee that a man who was not suspected of the slightest sympathy with the Ring should practically take the Attorney-General's place. CHARLES O'CONOR was selected, and, thanks to all true, honest reformers who have worked in the good cause, it is fair to believe that the hour draws near when the Tammany citadel will be ignominiously battered to the ground.

Of course, Democratic officials now take a hand in the work. They are compelled to take part by virtue of the office they hold. Public indignation is too strong to be resisted, and if the proper officers did not prosecute the thieves they would be impeached. They are, therefore, compelled to turn their guns on Tammany, whether they want to do so or not.

This is a fair review of the inception and progress of the attack upon Tammany. We defy the Tweed organs in this City or elsewhere to show wherein the people are indebted for success in overthrowing the thieves to the Democratic Press, Democratic officials or Democratic Party as such. That earnest, honest men in that party have done their best we do not deny. But they have had to work without aid or encouragement from their own journals; and in the very City which is the scene of the Ring's wickedness TWEED and the other thieves have been renominated to the Legislature by those who, as the *World* confesses, constitute the only regular Democratic organization.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association—Plan of Operations.

The Young Men's Municipal Reform Association, which was organized two weeks ago at Chickering Hall, is now doing excellent work in canvassing the City and bringing out the latent vote in such a way as to make it effective on the side of right, justice and honesty at the next election. The Executive Committee meets at No. 30 Union-square every evening, when parties in search of information or desirous of giving their moral or material encouragement will meet a cordial reception. Organizations are now effected in the First, Fifth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, under the name of the Municipal Reform Association of the Ward. There are now enrolled about 1,000 members from the nucleus of 300 which formed the organization. There is a district committee in each election district who are canvassing each house, and personally hand to each voter a circular, of which the following is a copy:

YOUNG MEN'S MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, No. 30 WEST UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1871.

DEAR SIR—You are respectfully informed that the place of registration and election in your district is at No. ——. The ensuing days of registration are Nov. 1, 3 and 4, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. The day of election is Nov. 7. Polls open from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. You are earnestly requested to register your name at as early a date as possible, in order that every facility may be afforded for an effective canvass and proper scrutiny. By order of the Executive Committee.

CHARLES P. MILLER, Secretary.

This information is valuable to every voter. Besides this list of each registration and polling place may be obtained on application at the rooms of the Executive Committee; where, also, can be found maps of the Ward and election districts so that the voter may learn in which district he is entitled to vote. On Monday a digest of the Election laws will be supplied showing voters what are their rights and what protection they may demand in the exercise of these privileges. On the day of election volunteers will be stationed at every polling-place in the City, and at night these gentlemen will watch the count, having been promised the protection of the Police for that purpose. Meanwhile a thorough canvass is being made to ascertain what course public opinion is taking, and the gratifying fact is announced that thinking men almost universally denounce Tammany. The members of the Association make no nominations, nor do they advocate any particular candidates, but simply content themselves with efforts to bring out the reserve vote. They make the following appeal to the young men of the City of New-York:

We have formed an Association of which the sole objects are:

I. To arouse the young men of this City to a sense of their political responsibilities and the thorough performance of their political duties.

II. To obtain full and fair elections and to advocate for office honest and capable men. We take our stand on the broad ground that intelligent honesty is the great essential in local self-government. As an Association we know no party and are the slaves of no political creed. Our City is to be saved, not alone by the election of honest and capable men, in the present crisis, but by agitating and effecting a complete change in political morality and the conduct of elections. To effect this, you have work enough in the future, and it shall be the special aim of this Association to point out and designate that work. In combined action there is strength, and by working together we shall exert an effective and practical influence, which [illegible] appeal, therefore, to you, without distinction of party whatever [illegible] to join [illegible] our ranks and to fight the good fight with us. There is work for all. Help us in canvassing the City. Help us in examining the registry. Help us in watching the count. But more than all help us in creating a public opinion which shall condemn in unqualified terms corruption and dishonesty, and every man however exalted his station who dares to connive at them. We appeal especially to you who have heretofore neglected your political duties. You cannot stand still. The time has come when the hand that is not with us is against us. You must face your duty. The control of our City Government has been seized by bad, determined men. They have robbed its Treasury. They have swelled its debt to one hundred millions of dollars. They have defied and outraged public opinion, and now openly proclaim their intention of perpetuating their power. If our struggle against them should by any possibility end in failure or defeat, you, who through timidity or self-interest, decline or neglect to render your assistance now to the full extent of your power, be it little or great, are responsible for the possible dangers of the future. Those who are willing to join our Association in its work are requested to send their names and residences to the Secretary, at the head-quarters, No. 30 Union-square, second floor. By order of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association.

CHARLES P. MILLER, Secretary.

An Independent Candidate for the Brooklyn Mayoralty.

In reply to a letter signed by a large number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn, asking him to accept an independent nomination for the Mayoralty, MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, the present occupant of the position, sent the following reply:

Henry E. Jones, Esq., and Others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23d inst., asking to be informed whether I will accept a nomination for Mayor of the City of Brooklyn at the hands of my fellow-citizens. In reply, I have to state that the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of those who have the good of the city at heart to unite together at once for the purpose of rescuing the affairs of the city from the hands of those who are endeavoring to establish a local despotism in our midst through the spur and whip of party allegiance and party cabal. The experience of several years in the office of Mayor satisfies me that the present expenditures of the city Government are in excess of necessary requirements. To effect a reduction a general reform in the affairs of the city is needed. Economy in the various Departments [illegible] the passage of a law [illegible] the members who compose them [illegible] expenditure of the public money without proper checks and safeguards, the present evil being abundant. We have seen in our sister City of New-York the evils which have resulted from a Ring dynasty in public affairs. Every effort should be made by our people to, if possible, avert such an evil happening in Brooklyn, by assembling in their might, and wresting from unscrupulous men the power they have used to the detriment of our citizens, and to restore this power to the people. I have great confidence in the sense of my fellow-citizens. I believe in their patriotism, and that if once aroused to the dangers of the present hour they will rally to a reform in our Government. It is the interest of the rich and poor alike to save our city from the hands of the spoiler, and restore it to its position of honor and usefulness as the third city in the Union in point of population, and the first for its public virtue and intelligence. Animated by these convictions, and with the sole desire to offer in my declining years such aid and counsel to the people as may lie within my humble power, and yielding to what from every evidence that presents itself is the manifest and almost universal desire of our citizens, I have resolved to permit my name to be used once more as a candidate for Mayor, and, therefore, accept with profound gratitude the signal mark of esteem with which you have been so kind as to favor me.

Very respectfully,
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

This mixes matters considerably for the Democracy, and makes a pretty sure thing for the Republican candidate, Mr. BOOTH, who, with but one Democratic candidate in the field, would have a good chance for election.

Tom Fields' Constituents.

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, Commissioner of Public Parks and County fugleman for the "Ring," has established an organization uptown and dubbed it "Fields' Club." It is composed of some of the laborers on the Public Drive and the Park, and the functions of its members appear to be listening to FIELDS' speeches and applauding his sentiments. To this mild form of dissipation there probably would be no serious objection, if it were not that Mr. TOM FIELDS has been paying for his whistle out of the public sack. The meetings of the body are held in the liquor-store of one CALLAND, Sixty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, on the first Tuesday of each month, when Mr. FIELDS' integrity, his chances of election, and other topics far less abstruse are gravely commented upon.

From time to time, Mr. TOM NOLAN, foreman of the public drive, and general recruiting sergeant for the Club, introduces a batch of new members, who easily fall into the habits of the old, and dose comfortably under the searching eloquence and withering sarcasm of Mr. FIELDS. The better to enable Mr. NOLAN to perform his arduous task of obtaining members, he is provided with a horse and buggy, and a man to watch it, for all of which the City pays, or, if it doesn't, is denounced by Mr. FIELDS. Then, too, Mr. FIELDS has employed extra foremen to such an extent that each workman now has his individual and exclusive foreman, whom he generally looks for and finds skulking or sleeping in the shrubbery of the Park. These foremen [illegible] are members of the Club, and are paid by the City, or, if the City makes default it is [illegible]

In the Arsenal, [illegible] young members [illegible] themselves in the sunshine of Mr. FIELDS' favor [illegible] who, ostensibly employed as clerks, but of a less sedentary and more bucolic taste, and, to use the language of a disgusted spectator, "they spin around the office like grasshoppers." These [illegible] draw their pay from the City, or howl dismally about the misfortunes of the "poor working man" if there is no money left to give them.

Forty sons of toil have been engaged for six months in painting the Mount St. Vincent in such delicate tints that not a streak of paint is visible. These artists also are identified with "Fields' Club," and turn out with their brother laborers to manifest the working men's appreciation of what Tammany has done for them, as it is told by Mr. FIELDS.

The day before the meeting at Manhattanville, last week, the Clerk of the Assistant Superintendent of Works notified each foreman to order the especial laborer, whose duties he [illegible] to be present, and each laborer, obedient to the "call," was on the spot. The foremen were members of the "Club," and the workmen had to obey orders. This year they are to be allowed one-half a day to register, and a whole day to vote, a careless distribution of time, since they can only vote once for each time they register, and are to be paid for full day's work, which they will probably perform.

A Republican out of Place—Pilot Commissioner Blunt Addresses a Democratic Audience.

Every one knows Mr. GEORGE W. BLUNT, Pilot Commissioner of the Port, and all know him to be among the most advanced adherents of the Republican Party—one in whom there is not a drop of Democratic blood, and, of all men, the most unlikely ever to affiliate with any wing or section of the Democracy. A good joke is reported of him among the merchants downtown. It appears that a few days since a meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward was called in a Church in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and Mr. BLUNT hied thither to counsel with his political brethren as to the ways and means to secure Republican ascendency. In the same building, and on the same evening, the Reform Democrats had also called a meeting, which was being held up-stairs, while the Republicans assembled in the basement. Not being aware of this, Mr. BLUNT took a seat among the Democracy, and soon afterward a motion was made to organize a Citizens' Democratic Reform Association. This excited Mr. BLUNT, and he opposed the motion with vehemence, denouncing the whole thing bitterly, as totally unworthy of any set of men claiming to be Republicans. "As to citizens' associations," he said, "they had been fruitful in nothing, save bringing to the surface such scamps as NATHANIEL SANDS, RICHARD O'GORMAN et al." A titter ran round the assembly, many of whom knew the silvery-haired Republican, and saw the mistake he had unwittingly made. After being allowed to pour forth his invective against Democracy in general and Tammany in particular, Mr. BLUNT was informed that he had mistaken the character of the convocation, and was told that his political affiliations were with the meeting down stairs. Good-humoredly he picked up the broadbrim, which is, always and everywhere, his inseparable companion, and "went below," remarking as he took his departure, that he was sorry for having mistaken the crowd he had addressed; but, as he spoke only the language of truth and soberness, he hoped he had brought many to reflect seriously on the character and tendency of their corrupt party and corrupting principles.

Who Compose the German Central Nominating Committee?

The German Central Nominating Committee, formed at the German Joint Mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening, for the purpose of superintending the choice of Reform candidates, upon which the joint German vote is to be united, is composed of the following gentlemen:

Philip Bissinger, President; E. A. Wittmann, Edw. Salomon, Eugen Ballin, Jos. Seligman, Charles Althof, Dr. Krackowitzer, Fred. Schalk, Franz Maun, Gen. Max Weber, Dr. A. Wohlfahrt, Herman Uhl, Bernard Amend, August Boretsis, Emil Kliebe, Gustav Ramsperger, Dr. A. Jacobi, S. G. Kapff, Dr. Muhr, Fr. Rosch, Herman Contar, [illegible] Schwarz, A. Zimmer, Dr. Schultze, [illegible], Col. A. Senges, Carl Kugler, [illegible], Frederick Freund, Aug. Belmont, [illegible], Wm. Orth, Dr. Schilling, [illegible], Willy Wallach, Emil Sauer, [illegible], Adam Weber, [illegible], John E. Gerdes, [illegible], Henry Wisser, Fr. Meyer, [illegible], Wm. Bunk, [illegible], Peter Doelger, C. G. Guenther, [illegible], Wm. Steinway, [illegible], Henry Elsner, Dr. Seger, [illegible], A. Schaefer, Philip Frankenheimer, [illegible], Henry Metzner, [illegible], Dr. Lambert, [illegible], William Winkel, John F. Becker, [illegible], Ad. Kepler, [illegible], Charles Schmidt, Andreas [illegible] and [illegible] Hannemann.

The Committee is empowered to add to its number.

The Democratic Union Renouncing Judge Ledwith.

A meeting of the Nominating Committee of Twenty-one of the Democratic Union (Roosevelt Branch) was held at Cooper Union Saturday night.

A very animated discussion was had in regard to the course the organization should pursue in consequence of Judge LEDWITH's nomination by Tammany Hall and his subsequent declining that nomination, as a Reformer opposed to the Ring. Mr. SAMUEL H. RANDALL, of the First Ward, claimed that body was no longer obligated to support Judge LEDWITH, and that there had been a [illegible] before his nomination, by the Joint Convention of this Committee, and the Ledwith [illegible] Democracy, last Saturday evening, that Judge LEDWITH should withdraw if he [illegible] should embarrass the Reform movement. And Mr. RANDALL stated he felt bound in honor to support Judge BARRETT for the Supreme Court as the candidate of all honest men opposed to the Ring rule.

Mr. RANDALL moved, in order that this organization might be placed right on the record as an honest Reform organization, that Judge BARRETT be substituted in place of Judge LEDWITH as the nominee for the Supreme Court on the Democratic Union Ticket. Mr. JOHN W. BENNETT seconded the motion. The motion was fiercely opposed by several members of the Committee, and on motion of Judge NELSON J. WATERBURY, of the Twentieth Ward, its further consideration was postponed to the next meeting of the Committee, to be held at his office, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Democratic Assembly Convention of the Seventh District, Williamsburgh, met Saturday night and nominated Hon. WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT.

The Darling branch of the regular Republican Convention of the Twentieth Assembly District met, Saturday evening, and nominated S. D. MOULSON for Assemblyman.

FRANCIS J. GEIS was nominated Saturday evening, by the Democratic Reform Convention, which met at No. 290 Third-avenue, for Assistant Alderman from the [illegible] District.

The regular Republican Senatorial Convention for the Fourth District met Saturday evening, at No. 103 East Broadway, and nominated O'DONOVAN ROSSA as Senator, by a vote of 12 to 10 in favor of Mr. E. P. [illegible].

A meeting of colored people took place Saturday evening, at No. 62 Sullivan-street, and arrangements were made to hold a mass-meeting next week to decide on the candidates who are to receive their support at the coming election.

The Democratic nominations for Assembly in Erie County were completed yesterday afternoon. First District, George Chambers; Second District, John Howell; Third District, Oscar Folsom; Fourth District, Whitford Harrington; Fifth District, John M. Wiley.

The New-Jersey State Canvass—Republican Meetings.

The following-named gentlemen will deliver addresses at the undermentioned places in New-Jersey on the days specified:

CORNELIUS WALSH.
Monday, Oct. 30 ... Atlantic Co.
Wednesday, Nov. 1 ... High Bridge.
Thursday, Nov. 2 ... Newark.
Friday, Nov. 3 ... Bordentown.
Saturday, Nov. 4 ... Toms River.

GEN. VAN BUREN.
Monday, Oct. 30 ... Englewood.

MAJOR S. K. PANGBORN.
Tuesday, Oct. 31 ... Hackensack.
Thursday, Nov. 2 ... Mt. Holly.
Friday, Nov. 3 ... Hightstown.

HON. JOHN DAVIDSON.
Monday, Oct. 30 ... Atlantic Co.
Wednesday, Nov. 1 ... High Bridge.
Thursday, Nov. 2 ... Keyport.
Friday, Nov. 3 ... Hoboken.
Saturday, Nov. 4 ... Toms River.

WM. T. HOFFMAN.
Friday, Nov. 3 ... Hoboken.
Saturday, Nov. 4 ... Pemberton.

MAJOR JAMES HAGGERTY.
Monday, Oct. 30 ... Cranford.
Tuesday, Oct. 31 ... Newark.
Thursday, Nov. 2 ... Hudson City.

GEN. KILPATRICK.
Saturday, Nov. 4 ... Newark.
Monday, Nov. 6 ... Paterson.

T. W. THROCKMORTON.
Wednesday, Nov. 1 ... High Bridge.
Thursday, Nov. 2 ... Plainfield.
Friday, Nov. 3 ... Bordentown.

COL. J. H. WARWICK.
Tuesday, Oct. 31 ... Hackensack.
Thursday, Nov. 2 ... Keyport.
Friday, Nov. 3 ... Bricksburg.

A Prisoner Seeks his Discharge from Ludlow-Street Jail.

JOHN C. MCQUHAE, one of the Ludlow-street prisoners mentioned in the TIMES of Friday as recommended for discharge, was brought before Judge BARNARD on habeas corpus, Saturday, on a motion for his discharge. It appeared that the prisoner was in ill health; that the jail was an improper place for a man in that condition, and no provision of law existed for his removal to hospital. Judge BARNARD said he would not permit parties to remain in confinement in Ludlow-street Jail when there was not sufficient ground therefor, or when their confinement entailed unnecessary privation. He would adjourn the case of MCQUHAE until further testimony could be presented to him. The case was adjourned accordingly.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 28.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 U. S. 6s, '81 C. small	118	2,600 North Mo. 1st	92
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	118⅛	10 Park Bank	
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R, '62	110	10 Gold Exchn'e B't	100
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65	114⅜	100 Con. Coal of Md	40
2,000 do	114⅜	100 Pac. Mail	47⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R, '64	110⅛	400 West. U. Tel	69¾
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	113⅜	25 Wells-Fargo Ex	
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	108⅜	100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex	54⅜
100,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. bd	111	10 Adams Ex	84
10,000 Va. 6s, ex. old	60	200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	95
24,000 do	60⅛	200 do	95⅛
5,000 do	60	10000 N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c.	93⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. old	66⅞	200 Erie Railway	28⅞
23,000 N. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	21	200 do ... b. c.	28⅞
22,000 do		90 Erie R. Pf	51½
2,000 do ... bet. call	20⅜	200 Harlem ... bet. call	122
1,000 Long Dock bds	90	500 La. Sh. & Mich. S.	97⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. R. G. bs	101⅜	200 do	98
2,000 U. Pac. R. 1st	88⅝	20 Chi. & N. W.	63½
10,000 U. P. L. G. b	73⅜	200 Del., Lack. & W.	108
1,000 U. Pac. Inc. In.	77	100 Bos., Hart. & E.	3
1,000 N. Co. S. F. bds	100	100 Col., C. & In. Cent.	17⅜
20,000 T. & Wab. S. L. 1st	87	200 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	67⅞
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	81	100 Un. Pac ... b. c.	22⅜
1,000 Gt. West. 2d	80	200 Ohio & Miss ... b. c.	37⅞
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	200 Mil. & St. P ... b. c.	55
14,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	88	200 H. & St. Jo. b. c.	60⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅜	100 Erie Railway	28⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '62	112⅜	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	97⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '68	113⅝	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	119½
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	108⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. R.	63⅜
1,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st	88	100 do ... bet. call	63⅞
200 American Coal	40	100 C., C., C. & Ind. R.	88½
100 Cons. Coal of Md.	40	100 N. Jer. Cen. R.	103⅜
100 West. U. Tel.	69⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	108⅞
100 do	69⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	55⅞
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	47¼	100 Tol., W. & W. R.	67⅞
200 do ... wk. call	47	15 Del., L. & W. R.	108⅜
400 do	47¼	100 Han. & St. J. R.	60⅜
20 United States Ex.	58⅛	100 Han. & St. J. Pf.	79⅝
20 Am. M. Union Ex.	54⅛	100 Morris & Es. R.	88⅞
60,000 N. Y. C. & H. R.	95⅛	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.	17⅝
60,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. C.	93⅜	100 do	17⅜
7,500 do	94⅛		

MONDAY, Oct. 30—A. M.

The Wall-street markets and General Trade of the past week were much steadier than during the fortnight succeeding the Chicago calamity. Money has settled down to 7 ₮ cent. per annum among the Stock Brokers, on temporary loan, and where Merchant paper is not discounted at the same rate at Bank, it is taken on the Street at 9 ₮ cent. for prime names, and 12@14 ₮ cent. for fair credits, 60 days to 4 months. The Stock Exchange continues unsettled as to the temper of speculation, but in the main prices left off much like the closing figures for the Railroads as on Saturday week; Lake Shore 2 ₮ cent., and Wabash 2¼ ₮ cent. higher. The Public Funds are also ½ ₮ cent. higher on the 5-20s, while Gold is ⅛@¼ ₮ cent. lower. The Foreign Exchanges are ⅛@¼ ₮ cent. stiffer, though still considerably below the Gold shipping points, and with a good supply of Bills making here and and at the South against Domestic Produce. The demand for Exchange to remit against the November Interest on the Public Debt held abroad is thus far inconsiderable. Many of the receivers of the Coupons re-invest in the same Public Funds or in other American Stocks. The Coupons come forward slowly. It is not improbable that the London Syndicate for the New Loan are buying the November Coupons on the 5-20s, at more favorable rates than the other Bankers, to pay into the Treasury as Gold on account of the first of December contract. The whole of that contract, $82,000,000 Coupon 5-20s of 1862, and $18,000,000 Registered 5-20s of the same year, will, from present appearances, be adjusted without moving over five or eight millions Gold, either to or from the Treasury. The Coupon Stock to be paid off is all owned abroad, and the amount that will be sent to Washington, in place of being sold to or exchanged with the London Syndicate, (to save delay and expense of collection here,) will be quite inconsiderable. Whatever the sum may be, the transaction will simply leave a corresponding amount to the credit of the Treasury in London, to be drawn for. The American Syndicate have provided for the $18,000,000 registered stock to be paid off. They have secured already about one-half the Certificates representing this stock, and hold in reserve subscriptions to the New Loan, payable exclusively in Gold on the 1st of December, more than sufficient to take care of the remainder. In reference to the effect of the final adjustment of the negotiation on our Money market, about which inquiry has been made us, we have reason to believe that it will prove neither a disturbing nor stimulating element.

General Trade is rapidly recovering from whatever adverse influences were felt from the Chicago calamity. The amount of Dry Goods of the new importation passing into Bond, is, to be sure, larger than in September, but this is not unusual at this late stage of the Fall season, while, on the other hand, the amount of General Foreign Merchandise now being marketed, is much larger than in last October, as shown by the Customs Duties paid into the Treasury. There were $2,701,715 for the week, against $2,072,000 same week last year. The month will yield at the New-York Office $12,500,000 Customs, at an average (revised) Tariff of 40 per cent. ad valorem on the Goods Imported, against $12,724,000 last year, when the average was 45 per cent. ad valorem. The gain since July 1 is nearly $6,000,000. The Exports of Domestic Produce, from New-York, look equally encouraging. The increase since the first of July, the beginning of the current fiscal Year, is thirty per cent., the declared value of the clearances being $78,000,000 as against $60,000,000 from July 1 to Oct. 26 last year. On the other hand, the Export of Gold has fallen off nearly one-half, or from $34,947,000 to $18,282,000 since July 1.

The Cotton Export from the South of the new crop shows, thus far, very little difference in the number of bales. The decrease is about 15,000 bales to the present date, which is more than compensated by the increased price. The value of the Cotton Export, out of the last crop, reduced to Gold, was $194,984,918, out of a crop in gross of 4,367,000 bales. The value of the Export out of the current crop, we confidently estimate, will amount to $225,000,000, (in Gold,) out of a crop, in gross, of 3,800,000 to 4,000,000 bales; in saying which we are aware that much lower estimates of the crop are indulged in the Cotton trade.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,121,500
Increase in Specie	600,700
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	344,200
Decrease in Deposits	448,800
Increase in Circulation	198,500

	Oct. 29, '70.	Oct. 21, '71.	Oct. 28, '71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$73,135,000	$73,185,000
Loan Capital	13,120,000	15,610,000	15,610,000
Total	$86,564,000	$88,895,000	$88,895,000
Loans	265,979,495	261,489,000	259,850,300
Gold and Gold Notes	12,105,468	10,702,100	10,101,400
Other Legal Tenders	53,008,080	49,930,600	50,074,700
Deposits	193,077,800	202,343,200	208,791,000
Circulation	23,420,509	30,492,800	30,294,300
In Sub-Treasury	71,760,515	75,891,282	77,161,916

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 21, '71.	Oct. 28, '71.	Oct. 29, '70.
Deposits	$202,791,000	$203,342,200	$193,077,808
Circulation	30,294,300	30,492,800	23,420,509
Total	$233,085,300	$233,835,000	$216,498,317
Required 25 ₮ ct.	58,271,325	58,458,750	54,124,579
Gold and Greenbacks	60,116,100	60,372,800	65,117,505
Excess	$1,844,775	$1,914,050	$10,742,926
Rate for money	7 ₮ ct.	7 ₮ ct.	6 ₮ ct.

The Bank return shows a gain of only $600,700 on the Gold average, which is scarcely consistent with the payment of $3,056,000 Gold interest out of the Treasury for the week, and the sale of $2,000,000 Treasury Gold on Thursday, as against $2,701,715 received for Customs. The average is probably a rising one, and will show much better next week. The Banks have further reduced their Loans $2,121,500. The Deposits are down $448,800; the Circulation is up $198,500. The Greenback average is $344,200 less than last Monday. In point of Lawful Money, strength the Banks stand about the same as on the previous return.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $7,836,257 as against $5,272,080 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,275,054, against $4,337,058 same week in 1870. The exports of Gold and silver, $413,681, against $303,503 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,701,715. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 33,433 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871 are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$29,833,276	Sept. 9	$6,122,738
February	31,092,732	Sept. 16	7,568,030
March	38,448,670	Sept. 23	6,500,390
April	33,634,778	Sept. 30	6,894,422
May	34,146,019	Oct. 7	7,033,880
June	30,346,431	Oct. 14	6,344,390
July	30,865,304	Oct. 21	7,115,090
August	38,066,103	Oct. 28	7,836,257
Sept. 2	6,121,073		
Total since Jan. 1			$384,057,660
Same date 1870			313,085,015
Increase in 1871			$70,972,051

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,337,378	Sept. 2	$4,594,046
February	19,793,743	Sept. 9	4,493,307
March	22,130,322	Sept. 23	4,122,394
April	15,684,047	Sept. 30	5,322,078
May	18,019,785	Oct. 4	5,558,500
June	19,066,139	Oct. 11	5,009,083
July	17,369,653	Oct. 18	5,321,474
August	19,510,397	Oct. 25	5,275,054
Total since Jan. 1			$192,868,306
Same date 1870			148,212,495
Increase in 1871			$44,655,711
Gold Oct. 28, 1871			111⅛ ₮ cent.
Gold Oct. 29, 1870			111⅜ ₮ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	Sept. 2	$422,105
February	4,521,666	Sept. 16	521,461
March	7,509,880	Sept. 23	400,599
April	8,482,523	Sept. 30	482,000
May	8,616,678	Oct. 7	500,127
June	8,604,750	Oct. 14	815,300
July	11,222,625	Oct. 21	601,843
August	2,702,237	Oct. 28	413,681
Sept. 2	335,427		
Total since Jan. 1			$60,284,750
Same date 1870			51,130,462
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,706,264

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$12,804,839	January	$19,695,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,866	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,096,782
May	13,150,162	May	18,826,490
June	10,676,314	June	2,472,304
July	15,469,097	July	17,135,317
August	17,548,240	August	2,044,250
September	13,230,580	September	4,908,598
Oct. 7	3,069,510	Oct. 7	188,772
Oct. 14	3,393,717	Oct. 14	111,462
Oct. 21	2,966,162	Oct. 21	1,026,922
Oct. 28	2,701,715	Oct. 28	3,050,032
Total, 1871	$134,347,566	Total, 1871	$63,945,308
Total, 1870	132,747,070	Total, 1870	72,013,357

The Cotton movements, at all the ports, for the week and season, compare as follows with last season:

	1870.		1871.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Receipts	85,935	437,822	93,969	363,089
Exports	41,833	160,298	39,011	154,121
Stock on hand		231,902		219,526
Price Low Middling		16¼c.		18c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Oct. 29, '70.
American Gold	112⅜@111⅛	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114⅜@114⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	112⅜@113	110⅜
U. S. 5 ₮ cents, 10-40s	108⅜@109⅜	106⅜
Central Pacific 6 ₮ cents	100⅞@101⅜	91
Union Pacific 6 ₮ cents	84⅜@ 88⅜	82⅜
New-York Central	85⅜@ 95⅜	91⅜
New-York Central Scrip	85⅜@ 94	86⅜
Rock Island	100 @100	110⅜
Lake Shore	90⅜@ 98⅜	93⅜
North-west Common	60⅜@ 63⅜	80
North-west Preferred	80⅜@ 89⅜	84
Reading	107⅜@107⅜	100⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅜@ 37⅜	32⅜
St. Paul Common	55⅜@ 56⅜	61⅜
St. Paul Preferred	75⅜@ 75⅜	79⅜
Toledo and Wabash	63⅜@ 68⅜	50⅜
Union Pacific	22⅜@ 23⅜	
Erie	28⅜@ 29⅜	23⅜
Western Telegraph	69⅜@ 69⅜	39⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅜@ 47⅜	39⅜

The Gold sales of Saturday were at 112@111⅜@111⅛ ₮ cent. On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds continued firm, and most classes of the 5-20s were in limited supply. The Tennessee and South Carolina Bonds comparatively steady. The Railway Mortgages in fair demand. At the close of dealings in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks prices were slightly, and in some cases decidedly, better than on Friday; Lake Shore and Wabash were exceptionally strong. Exchange on London firm at 108¼ ₮ cent.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in October, 1871, were $46,074; October, 1870, $31,240 58; increase, $14,833 42. Earnings Jan. 1 to Oct. 23, 1871, $1,276,411 15; Jan. 1 to Oct. 23, 1870, $1,077,468 04; increase, 1871, $198,943 11.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS may now be obtained from the undersigned, and from banks and bankers throughout the country, at NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

They are secured by a mortgage on ninety-one miles of *completed* road connecting the cities of Peoria and Rock Island, and having a navigable river at each end. The road forms a part of a short through route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Roads, and its net earnings are largely in excess of the interest on the total issue of bonds, which is about $16,500 per mile. The business offered is sufficient to pay a large dividend on the capital stock, making the bonds absolutely safe, and a very desirable investment.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, containing full particulars, by

TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul by Nov. 1. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business; and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 18 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, 7 PER CENT. BONDS. For sale by W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 200 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $15,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

The rails are being laid on the Western Division of 100 miles of the Extension of East and West Trunk line, which in a short time will be ready for travel and traffic, and to commence the transportation of Kanawha coal to the Ohio River. The earnings of the Eastern Division of 227 miles, as a local road, awaiting the completion of the Middle Division of 100 miles, will reach, this year, nearly $800,000. The total cost of the entire road, and the large equipment required for its mineral and through traffic, will be fully $30,000,000.

The total amount of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, which we are now selling, is FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, of which only about four millions remain unsold, the proceeds of which, with the Cash on hand, will be ample for the completion of the entire line. The inducements they offer to investors are; A perfect security; great popularity and a high price when the road is finished; the same rate of interest as FIVE-TWENTIES; principal and interest both payable in United States gold coin in New-York City; their present low price (93 and accrued interest) 20 per cent. less than Five-twenties, with equally certain payment of interest and principal.

We recommend them to our friends and customers with the same confidence with which we have always recommended the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT and the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS.

We continue to buy and sell CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and fully expect they will, in time, reach the price of Five-twenty Bonds. They are dealt in at the principal money-centres of the world; the Company have none left, and can issue no more, on their Main Line, as the amount was fixed by act of Congress at $25,885,000; the property pledged to secure the bondholders is worth fully one hundred millions; the net receipts of the road for the year will be nearly three times the interest payments thereon.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued in $100, $500, $1,000; either coupon or registered; interest six per cent. gold, payable May and November.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are all of $1,000 each; interest six per cent., gold, payable January and July, in New-York City.

Deposit accounts of banks, bankers and others received, on which we allow four per cent. interest. Checks payable on presentation, without notice, same as a National Bank.

HARVEY FISK, FISK & HATCH.
A. S. HATCH.

☞ WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 PINE-STREET.

Offer for sale, at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency, and recommend as an investment of the most undoubted character, the 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have 30 years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, coupon or registered, interest October and April. They are secured by a first mortgage on 290 miles of finished road and 100 miles more in progress, and on a Land Grant of *one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres* of lumber land in Northern Michigan. The road extends from Fort Wayne, where it connects with the extensive system of roads centering at that point, northerly, and having been finished through the rich agricultural region of Southern and Central Michigan, has now penetrated the Land Grant. The lands have been recently put upon the market, and are being rapidly sold. By the terms of the mortgage the proceeds of the land must be invested by the Trustees in the purchase of the Bonds, which insures their constant repurchase from the holders. This Land Grant is estimated to be worth $12,000,000, and is probably more available for immediate sale than any other Land Grant ever made to any company. The whole issue is Eight Million Dollars, of which more than six millions have been disposed of. This road is run as a connection of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has the powerful support of those companies and their numerous affiliated lines. These Bonds have been sold in large lines to the most prudent investors.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., NO. 9 WALL-ST., RECOMMEND THE BONDS OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20S. THE INVESTOR ADDS 27 PER CENT. TO HIS CAPITAL AND 47½ TO HIS INCOME.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS.

Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Exempt from United States Tax.

NO SAFER INVESTMENT in the market, or one YIELDING A LARGER INCOME. Five-twenties and all marketable Securities received in exchange at current rates.

A $1,000 FIVE-TWENTY BOND will buy $1,140 NORTHERN PACIFICS, upon which a steady gold interest of 7 3-10 is secured to the holder.

We recommend these Bonds with the utmost confidence to capitalists, investors, savings banks, and the public generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Court Calendars—This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
In Admiralty.

Nos.		Nos.	
221	Harold F. Gjessing vs. Steam-ship Hansa.	236	Michael Rupp vs. Henry W. O. Edye et al.
140	John W. Luce et al. vs. Steam-ship City of Baltimore.	182	W. W. Evans vs. Wilkesbarre Barge No. 129.
201	Edwin Corson vs. Steam-boat Wyoming.	120	Daniel Brown et al. vs. Brig Annie Lindsley.
156	Benj. F. Sherman vs. J. W. Mott et al.	202	Edwin R. Kirk vs. Lewis Audenried.
67	Henry Benary vs. Ship Prince Albert.	32	Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co. vs. Steam-boat Mc-Donald.
221	Boston, Newport and New-York Steam-boat Co. vs. Propeller Oceanus.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Case on. No further day calendar for this term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
31	Emanuel vs. Zimmer man.	83	Broome vs. Winter.
60	Kerrigan vs. Slater.	84	Hinsdale vs. Wiggin.
75	The People, &c. Register an vs. Tweed, Commissioner.	86	In the matter of the Stuyvesant Bank.
84	Schmitt vs. Levy.	90	In re. I. R. Stuyvesant vs. Fogarty.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Parts I and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—*Before Joachimsen, J.*—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7142	Kelty vs. Long.	6981	Mayor vs. Solomon.
6469	Hartman vs. Coulter.	6980	McLoughlin vs. Mas-ten.
6158	Wellman vs. Lawrence.	6907	Mason vs. Murphy.
—	Judd vs. Beeman.	6990	Valentine vs. Cole.
6724	Keimer vs. Worster.	7207	Canton vs. Brennan.
6721	Steinhardt vs. Snow.	7202	Lewis vs. Harris.
6736	Childers vs. Jones.	7206	Nielsen vs. Myna.
6810	Kiley vs. Brennan.	7133	Bodine vs. Baxter.
6811	Kerr vs. Gibbons.	7180	Fry vs. Hanson.
6863	Emmerts vs. Donnelly.		

Part II.—*Held by Curtis, J.*—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7112½	Gilleran vs. Kelly.	7190	Peters vs. Fairbanks.
6613	Herman vs. Schlaefer.	7191	Stern vs. Bernhard.
7104	Carey vs. Rach.	7192	Herzig vs. Kolben.
7156	The Excelsior M'f'g Co. vs. Low.	7193	Raphael vs. Goodfriend.
7156	Denny vs. O'Malley.	7197	Goodfriend vs. Behr.
7155	Beck vs. Bohl.	7199	Goldenstern vs. Fay.
7157	Brown vs. Rothstein.	7200	Bennett vs. Hedden.
7158	Low vs. Adler.	7202	Berry vs. Ottenheim.
7159	Johnson vs. Kennedy.	7205	Isaac vs. Cohn.
		7300	Brill vs. Boxslns.

Part III.—*Held by Alker, J.*—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7754	Blohm vs. Webster.	7700	Mason vs. Winters.
7743	Himmel vs. Metzler.	7706	Barnes vs. Webster.
7746	Steele vs. Baker, Jr.	7707	Jackson vs. Greenwood.
7512	Monroe vs. Honeck.	7708	Buckley vs. Welsh.
7575	Liebman vs. Steinmetz.		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	21	Leather, sides	10,482
Bees-wax, pkgs.	3	Spirits Turp., bbls.	378
Cotton, bales	6,066	Rosin, bbls.	4,450
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	609	Oil-cake, pkgs.	847
Eggs, bbls.	1,153	Pork, pkgs.	93
Flour, bbls.	22,272	Beef, pkgs.	2,341
Wheat, bushels	241,700	Cut meats, pkgs.	179
Corn, bushels	51,130	Grease, pkgs.	20
Oats, bushels	126,812	Lard, tcs.	771
Malt, bushels	790	Lard, kegs	30
Barley, bushels	204,353	Stearine, pkgs.	39
Grass-seed, bushels	548	Butter, pkgs.	4,705
Flax-seed, bags	525	Cheese, pkgs.	11,450
Beans, bbls.	228	Tallow, pkgs.	270
Peas, bushels	50	Dressed hogs, No.	173
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,026	Peanuts, bags	150
Corn-meal, bags	925	Rice, pkgs.	25
Buckwheat Flour, pkgs.	160	Starch, boxes	740
R. & Peas, bags	197	Tobacco, hhds.	36
Oat-meal, bbls.	150	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	300
Rope, bales	100	Whisky, bbls.	1,135
Hides, No.	31	Wool, bales	380
Hides, bales	16		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—1,476 bales Cotton, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 20 bales Bourbon, 10,971 bushels Wheat, 7 bales Furs, 23 bbls. Apples, 10 bags Borax, 13,673 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—131 bales Cotton, 208 bbls. Apples, 1,250 boxes Bacon, 141 boxes Ham, 407 pkgs. Butter, 5 boxes Clocks, 7,187 boxes Cheese, 495 tcs. Beef, 7 pkgs. Chandeliers, 3 cases Mowing-machines, 305 pkgs. Leather, 8 cases Organs, 20 cases Knitter-machines, 8 bbls. Bladders, 3 cases Lamps, 30 bbls. Tallow, 4,965 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Oceanic*, for Liverpool—50 tcs. Lard, 1,236 bales Cotton, 136 hhds. Tallow, 570 boxes Cheese, 45 cases Rubber, 471 pkgs. Butter, 3 bbls. Apples, 50 bbls. Lard Oil, 50 cases Quinine, 471 boxes Bacon, 22,257 bushels Wheat, 40,647 bushels Corn, 11 bales Hog Hair, 9 bales Silk Waste, 25 pkgs. Lamps.

By the bark *Principe di Napoli*, for Cork and orders—31,483 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Baleina*, for Cork and orders—20,106 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fremad*, for Cork and orders—17,328 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *A. M. Minott*, for Havre—66,000 bushels Wheat, 50 hhds. Bark.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—203 bbls. Apples, 23 bbls. Flour, 9 cases Preserves, 90 bales Tobacco, 3 cases Cigars, 156 hhds. Tobacco, 127 cases Essential Oil, 263 boxes Tea, 660 tcs. Lard, 13 boxes Tobacco, 136 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 3 pkgs. Skins, 190 bbls. Sarsaparilla, 2,100 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Argonaut*, for Bremen—4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *N. Churchill*, for Hamburg—4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Malvina Schutt*, for Rotterdam—2,357 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Wolfville*, for Pernambuco, &c.—16 boxes Florida Water, 210 boxes Maizena, 2,030 cases Refined Petroleum, 9 cases Nut-oil, 40 cases Cotton Goods, 600 pkgs. Paper, 3 boxes Pumps, 420 bbls. Staves, 240 bbls. Hoops, &c., 1,225 bbls. Flour, 12 Carwheels, 26 cases Cotton Gins, 1,094 lbs. Lard, 20 pkgs. Glass.

By the brig *Gipsey*, for St. Croix—280 pkgs. Fish, 4 cases Refined Petroleum, 60 pkgs. Drugs, 400 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 200 bushels Peas, 16 pkgs. Bread, 300 lbs. Tallow, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 15 boxes Starch, 50 boxes Candles, 80 boxes Soap, 24 Mules, 24 Casks, 30 bales Hay, 125 bushels Oats, 30 bushels Corn, 650 bushels Bran.

By the brig *Caroline Eddy*, for Aspinwall—400 tons Coal.

By the brig *Clara Jenkins*, for Progreso—300 bbls. Flour, 300 cases Petroleum, 150 pigs Lead, 50 bales Pepper, 25 bbls. Resin, 25 bbls. Tar, 100 bags Cocoa, 15 bags Pepper, 20 pkgs. Tobacco, 600 lbs. Butter, 6 boxes Cheese, 25 cases Whale-oil, 11 cases Chairs, 10 bales Oakum, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 125 bales Cotton Goods, 337 pieces Pine.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the bark *Elise McLoughlin*, 246,279 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery, with good middling grades quoted ⅛c. ₮ lb. lower; sales 1,011 bales, including 890 bales to shippers, and 1,221 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted, and prices closed about ⅛c. ₮ lb. higher and quite strong; sales 19,200 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for October, 100 bales at 18c.; November, 300 bales at 18⅛c., 800 bales at 18 1-16c.; December, 300 bales at 18 3-16c., 800 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 400 bales at 18 7-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c.; 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales each January, 500 bales February, 100 bales each March and April, at 18⅜c., together; February, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 300 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales at 18⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 400 bales at 19¼c.; April, 100 bales at 19 1-16c.; [illegible]. And today, for October, 600 bales at 18c., 100 bales at 17 15-16c.; November, 2,200 bales at 18 1-16c., 200 bales at 17 15-16c., 100 bales at 18 1-16c.; December, 1,200 bales at 18¼c., 1,100 bales at 18 3-16c., 800 bales at 18 5-16c., 800 bales at 18⅜c.; January, 400 bales at 18½c., 1,200 bales at 18 7-16c., 800 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 300 bales at 19c., 800 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19¼c.; April, 200 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; [illegible] on board at Charleston, [illegible]. The average quotation of [illegible] for future deliveries, as officially reported [illegible], are as follows: October, 18c.; November, 18c.; December, 18 3-16c.; [illegible]; April, 19 5-16c. The receipts at this port today were 4,061 bales, including 804 bales from Norfolk, 1,363 bales from Charleston, 337 bales from Wilmington, 1,134 bales from Savannah, 29 bales from Baltimore, and 306 bales from Newbern. The receipts at all the shipping ports for the week were 93,447 bales, against 82,680 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 368,089 bales, against 437,280 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15¾	16	16
Good Ordinary	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅝
Low Middling	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Middling	18⅝	18¾	18⅞	19
Good Middling	19¼	19⅜	19½	19⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted comparatively steady in price, on a moderate offering of stock, but has been without any general activity. The inquiry has been mainly for lines of shipping extras, also for superfine brands. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,100 bbls. all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; extra to very good extra State at $6 75@$7 15; very good to fancy at $7 20@$7 50; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 60@$6 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio, at $6 90@$7 20 ₮ bbl. Of the sales were 5,300 bbls. very good extra State at $6 90 ₮ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quiet, but held with confidence; sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. at $7@$8 for ordinary to very good, and at $8 10@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra ₮ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand and steady at $4 90@$5 80 ₮ bbl.; sales, 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand and firm at $3 90@$4 10 for White and Yellow Western; [illegible] ₮ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been selling, in lots, at from $3 50 ₮ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been a fairly active movement in Red and Amber Winter and in White Wheat, largely for shipment, though in part for milling and on speculative account, at decidedly firmer prices, particularly for the better grades of Red and Amber, which have been offered less freely and have been in special favor with buyers. Spring Wheat has been comparatively dull, but held with firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 294,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, including White Canada, in bond, on private terms; Red Canada, in bond, at [illegible]; Winter Western at $1 55@$1 58 ₮ Red and Amber Western at $1 57@$1 60, chiefly at $1 58@$1 60 for Red, and $1 60@$1 67 for Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, $1 50 reported bid for Milwaukee; No. 2 Spring, $1 51 ½@$1 52 for poor to good Chicago, with $1 55 bid and $1 58@$1 56 asked for the best samples of Milwaukee; [illegible] for No. 2 White Genesee, $1 68@$1 69; Red and Amber do, $1 59@$1 61 chiefly at $1 60@$1 61.... Corn has been unusually dull, and at the close, rather weaker as to price, on moderate offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 88,000 bushels at 69½c. for Mixed Western, afloat on today, 71¼c.@72c. for do., in store; 72c.@74c. for Yellow Western, and 75c.@80c. for White Western and Southern.... Rye has been very quiet at drooping rates; sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels State at $1@$1 03, the latter an extreme.... Barley has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive.... Nothing really new in Barley Malt.... Oats have been more sought after, partly on speculative account, closing strong, and in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels at 51c.@51½c. for Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 51c. for average samples, which rate was freely bid at the close; 50c.@51½c. for Black; 52½c.@55c. for State, the latter rate for very choice White; 52c.@56c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store, and afloat.

HIDES—There has been rather more call for Dry Hides, but at a shade easier prices, under somewhat freer offering. Domestic slaughters have been in request at, however, less firm rates. Other kinds of stock dull. The week's receipts have been 75,731 Hides; sales, 57,200 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 11,180 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs. [illegible], gold, selected; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 3,100 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22¼ lbs. 20½c.@21¼c. gold, as they run; 700 Dry Entre Rios, 21 lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 200 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 22 lbs., 20c. gold, as they run; 250 Dry Entre Rios Kips, 12½ lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 15,500 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 20½@22 lbs., 24c.@24¼c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 22½ lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 300 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Savanilla, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Mexican, (to arrive,) 20 lbs. private terms; [illegible] Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 9@10 lbs. private terms; 3,200 Dry Texas, 21@22 lbs., 19½c., currency, as they run; 2,000 [illegible] Wet-salted Rio Grande, Cow, 28 lbs., 13c., gold, selected; 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 35 lbs., [illegible] 12¼c.@12½c., currency, as they run; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11½c., currency, selected. The stock on hand is 130,800 Hides and 800 bales, same time last year 22,000 Hides and 150 bales, as follows: 140,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 16,500 Dry Montevideo, 1,500 Dry Rio Grande, 21,300 Dry Orinoco, 2,800 Dry Minas, 2,200 Dry Central American, 3,200 Dry Truxillo, 1,300 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, 800 Wet-salted Montevideo Cow, 400 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 80 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin in reduced stock and held decidedly firmer, but rather less active; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at equal to $4 30@$4 35, closing with that rate bid; 1,000 bbls. low No. 1 at $5 [illegible] and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5 50@$8 25 ₮ 280 lbs. Tar quiet at $3 [illegible] ₮ bbl. Spirits Turpentine slow of sale, with 67c. bid and 68c. generally asked.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, under a moderate inquiry; sales here 1,000 bbls. standard White, October delivery, at 25c.; 1,000 bbls. do., last half of November at 25⅛c. At Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. October, at 24¾c. [illegible].... Case Oil in limited demand at 28c.@28½c. Crude Oil, in bulk, dull at 14½c.... Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer on a light offering and pretty fair demand for round and job lots, mostly the former. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls. in lots, at $13 [illegible]@$13 25 chiefly $13 for Western Mess, $12 [illegible] for New Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess, ₮ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand has been noted for Western Mess, for which $12 [illegible] asked, and a fair demand, December, and $12 ₮ bbl. for new, seller January; sales, 1,750 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 6¼c.@6⅝c. ₮ lb.... Cut meats continue very quiet at 10c.@11c. for Hams, 7¼c.@7c. for Shoulders, and 8¼c.@9c. for Bellies, the higher rate for Clear, ₮ lb.; sales equal to 115 pkgs.... Bacon has been in good request at firm prices; sales, 1,050 boxes for prompt and forward delivery at equal to 8¼c.@8⅝c., including 300 boxes Cumberland, first half of November delivery at 8¼c.; 250 boxes do. Western delivery, first half of January at 8¼c., and 250 boxes Long Clear, December delivery, at 8¼c. ₮ lb.... Lard has been held with more confidence, and has been in rather better request; offerings comparatively limited. Sales have been reported of 1,600 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery at 9¼c.@10¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅞c.@10¼c.; closing at 10c.@10¼c. for Western Steam; 9½c.@9⅝c. for new do. part to arrive; 10c.@10¼c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅞c.@10½c. for City. For forward delivery no important sales were reported.... Beef has been in some request at from $9 50@$11 for Mess, and $11@$14 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in very moderate demand, within the range of $18@$19 for Prime Mess, and $18@$21 for India Mess, ₮ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at $22@$28 for new ₮ bbl.... Butter and Cheese continue in light demand at essentially unchanged rates.

SKINS—Deer have been fairly active at firmer prices. Receipts, 23 bales and 477 bundles from Antioquia; [illegible] bales Truxillo, 25 do. Laguayra, and 15 do. Vera Cruz; sales, 20,000 lbs. Angostura, 1,500 lbs. Ciudad Truxillo, 4,000 lbs. Central American, 4,000 lbs. Brazil, and 2,000 lbs. Mexican. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 40c.@47½c.; San Juan, 45c.; Angostura, 45c.@50c.; Sisal, 38c.@44c.; Vera Cruz, 44c.@45c.; Chagres, 50c.@52½c.; Porto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 45c.; Southern and Texas, 25c.@35c., currency, ₮ lb. Goat have been quoted about steady, but have been without activity. Receipts, 106 bales Vera Cruz; sales, 30 bales Mexican, 50 do. Calcutta, and 8 do. Buenos Ayres. We quote; Goat—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ₮ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 37½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@51c.; Cape, 90c.@$1; Madras, each, 60c.; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency ₮ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in quite moderate request, and depressed, lower and irregular in price, though closing with rather more steadiness; sales, 450 hhds. fairly fair Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 100 hhds. fairly good to prime do. in lots, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 230 hhds. Centrifugal at 10½c.@10⅜c.; 29 hhds. Porto Rico, grocery stock, at 9⅜c.@10¼c.; 62 hhds. Scotch at 11c.; 19 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.; 100 boxes Havana, clayed, at 9⅜c.; 30 boxes Laguayra at 7⅞c. ₮ lb. We now quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Porto Rico refining grades from 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico from 9⅛c.@10½c. ₮ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅞c.@9⅜c. ₮ lb. Refined Sugars have been in light demand at 10½c.@12⅜c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at previous prices; sales, 121,000 lbs. very common, to prime, at 8⅞c.@9⅛c., mainly at 9⅛c. for prime City. Of these, the 25,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₮ lb.

WHISKY—Has been depressed and lower, demand very moderate; sales, 200 bbls. in lots, at 92½c.@93c., chiefly at 92¼c., with small sales reported at 92c., an outside price.

FREIGHTS—There has been an unusually dull movement in all lines today. Rates have been quoted stronger, with room, both berth and charter, offered with less freedom; but shippers have been unwilling to pay asking figures, and negotiations have made slow progress. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last, have been 500 bales Cotton, at 7-16d., by steam, and ⅜d. by sail, ₮ lb.; small lots of Flour, by steam, at 3s. ₮ bbl.; 15,600 bushels Wheat, by do., at 10d. ₮ bushel; 150 pkgs. Bacon by steam, at 37s. 6d.; 60 hhds. Tallow, [illegible] by sail, at 27s. 6d.; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 42s. 6d.@45s. per ton; and 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₮ tierce. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British brig, 258 tons with equal to 1,700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine from Wilmington at 6s. ₮ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a British ship, 1,245 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Antwerp, a British ship, 1,050 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Rotterdam, 100 tons Lard on private terms. For Vigo direct, a Spanish brig, 160 tons, with equal to 1,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₮ bbl. and 80c. gold ₮ case. For the Mediterranean, a British brig with equal to about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, reported, without particulars. From Sicily back to New-York, a British brig, 229 tons, with fruit at $2,150. For Savannah, an American brig, 368 tons, with some outward cargo free, and back with Lumber at $14.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—FLOUR in fair demand and higher; Family, $6 50@$6 65. WHEAT in good demand at $1 23@$1 40. CORN firm and scarce; New and Old, 48c.@50c. RYE in fair demand, but at lower rates, at 75c.@78c. OATS in fair demand and firm at 35c.@40c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Mess PORK dull and nominal at $12 50. LARD in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales, Kettle at 9c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, holders firm; nominally, shoulders 6¼c.; Clear Rib 8¼c.; Clear Sides 7c.; Bacon—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders 7¼c.; Sides 7¾c. Green MEATS—Offered, Shoulders at 4¼c.; Rib Sides 5¼c.; Clear Sides 5½c. Live HOGS—Firm and scarce, at $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE—Heavy receipts depress the market at $2 to $4 per cwt. WHISKY—In good demand at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—TOBACCO—Sales 41 hhds. Lugs at $7 25@$8; Low to Medium Leaf, $8 25@$10 50; Good to Fine do. $11@$12 50. BAGGING quiet and steady. FLOUR quiet and steady; Extra Family, $6 50. GRAIN quiet, but firm at unchanged prices. Mess PORK, $12, with light demand. BACON in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. HAMS firm; supply light; Sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. LARD in fair demand at 9½c.@11½c. WHISKY firm at 90c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—FLOUR steady; sales, 700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT in fair demand, and market unsettled; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46; 6,000 do. at $1 47; 3,000 do. at $1 48; 700 do. at $1 49; 3,000 do. Red at $1 67; 300 do. at $1 70. CORN quiet. BARLEY dull; sales, 16,000 bushels Bay Quinte, on private terms. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted ₮ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $28@$30 ₮ ton. HIGHWINES, 93c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 11c.; Corn 10c.; Barley 9c., to New-York; Barley 8c. to Albany; Timber [illegible] to [illegible] the Hudson; [illegible] to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c., to New-York, 60c., to Albany, 53c. RECEIPTS by Lake—160,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 160,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, 5,600 bushels Peas, 1,247,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—4,200 bbls. Flour, 14,800 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 13,300 bushels Barley, 188,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—RECEIPTS 16,000 bbls. Flour, 287,000 bushels Wheat, 482,000 bushels Corn, 210,000 bushels Oats, 100,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 12,070 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. Railroad SHIPMENTS—20,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS firm; 15c. on Wheat, 14½c. on Corn, 9½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR quiet.

[illegible] and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; sales, 8,000 bushels Sheboygan Club at $1 33. CORN dull and unsettled; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55c.; 6,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 55½c. OATS dull and lower; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 32c. RYE dull; sales, 4,000 bushels Michigan at 80c. BARLEY—Sales, 800 bushels Western at 77c. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Oct. 28.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT active and higher; advanced 1c.@2c. No. 2 White Wabash, $1 51; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 44½@$1 46; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 44; No. 1 Red, $1 41@$1 42; No. 2 Red, $1 39; No. 3 Red, $1 30½. CORN unchanged and quiet; High Mixed, 52c.; Low Mixed, 51c.; Low Mixed, old, 50c.; New Mixed, [illegible]. OATS dull and declined 1c.; No. 1 at 31½c.; No. 2 at 31c.@30½c.; Rejected, 28½c. FREIGHTS firmer; [illegible] to Oswego, 11c.; [illegible] to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Quercitron BARK; No. 1 offered at $30, without buyers. CLOVER-SEED sells at 9½c.@10c. Timothy nominal at $3. FLAX-SEED, $1 90. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $7 25@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 50; fancy lots, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT firmer and in improved demand; Western Red Winter, $1 55@$1 58; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 55½@$1 60; Amber, $1 60@$1 62; White, $1 62@$1 65. RYE, 80c.@83c. CORN firmer; Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@76c. OATS unchanged; White, 50c.; Mixed, 45c.@48c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 15c.@15½c.; refined, 24c.@24¼c. WHISKY [illegible]; Western, iron-bound, 94c.@95c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 39 bales; gross, 297 bales; exports, (coastwise), 35 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 2,187 bales. COFFEE dull; Low Middling, 17½c. FLOUR firm with an improved demand. WHEAT firmer; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 61; Pennsylvania, $1 60@$1 62. CORN—Superior new White Southern, 70c.@72c.; yellow Southern, 67c.@72c.; mixed Western, 70c.@71c. OATS firmer at 46c.@50c. PROVISIONS very firm. Western BUTTER unchanged at 20c.@22c. WHISKY nominal at 95c.@96c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—FLOUR—Extra Spring firm at $6 75@$7. WHEAT opened firm but closed dull; No. 1 at $1 22½; No. 2 at $1 20. OATS dull; No. 2 at 30¼c. CORN steady for No. 2 Mixed. RYE firm; No. 1 at 69c. BARLEY unsettled; No. 2 Spring at 56c. Live HOGS easier at $3 80@$4 25. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 14½c.; to Oswego, 19c. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—COTTON weaker; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 162 bales; gross receipts, 1,087 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,838 bales; exports, coastwise, 321 bales; sales, 2,300 bales; stock, 45,422 bales. Western PRODUCE, GRAIN, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS nominally unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 22½. Sight Drafts on New-York, [illegible] ₮ cent. discount. Gold, 112⅜.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—WHEAT—Market dull; no sales. RYE quiet and unchanged. CORN more active and higher; sales, 4,500 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 70c., and at East Albany at 80c.; 700 bushels do. at 69c. afloat. Nothing doing in BARLEY. OATS better feeling in the market and higher; sales, 4 cars Western at 50c., and 4,500 bushels Chicago at 51c. afloat.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Red Winter at $1 41; No. 2 do., $1 38. CORN quiet; High Mixed at 55c.; Low Mixed, 54c. OATS dull at 35c. PETROLEUM—Refined very quiet, in car lots, 22½c.@22¾c. Crude dull at 15½c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 2,082 bales; exports to Great Britain, 90 bales; coastwise, 2,831 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,304 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 61c. ROSIN—No sales. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 90 for hard; $5 25 for Yellow Dip; $5 20 for Virgin. TAR steady at $3 15.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 605 bales; gross receipts, 1,670 bales; sales 500 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 28.—COTTON easier; good ordinary, 16c.@16⅛c.; net receipts, 1,124 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 38,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 28.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 16¾c.; receipts, 1,450 bales; sales, 2,000 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; net receipts, 2,118 bales; exports, coastwise, 107 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 22,713 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; net receipts, 2,018 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 45,838 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 58; No. 1 White, $1 49; Amber Michigan, $1 44.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 28—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞@93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 91⅞; 1867s, 91⅞; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, Oct. 28—Evening.—French Rentes closed at 56f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 56s. ₮ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 145,650 boxes, 325 hogsheads; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 13,075 boxes and 30 hogsheads, of which 12,650 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. Market opened firm but closed dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. Merchants refuse to purchase, owing to the high demands of holders. Receipts scanty; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10 reals; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9½@10 reals; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 11½@12½ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10 at 8½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, [illegible]; grocery grades nominal. BACON, $14 75 ₮ cwt. FLOUR, $10 75 ₮ bbl. HAMS, American Sugar-cured, $26 ₮ cwt. LARD, in kegs, $18 [illegible] ₮ quintal. POTATOES, $3 75 ₮ bbl. WAX—Yellow, $[illegible]; White, $[illegible] ₮ arroba. COAL-OIL—Tins, [illegible]. LUMBER—White Pine, $38 [illegible]; Pitch Pine, $35 [illegible] ₮ M. FREIGHTS—Per box of Sugar from northern ports in Cuba to the United States, $1 [illegible]; ₮ hhd. do., [illegible]. EXCHANGE on London, [illegible] premium.

✓ PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1871.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David B. McNeil.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Josiah Sutherland, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer;

A Justice in the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

A Recorder, in the place of Michael Connolly;

Two Inspectors of Election for each Election District, in the place of the present Inspectors of Election;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is directed to Chapter 712, of the Laws of 1871, herewith printed, as to the supply of ballot-boxes, form of ballots, and manner of canvassing votes, to wit:

CHAPTER 712.

AN ACT in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly.

Passed April 25, 1871; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At each annual or special election at which a Representative in Congress, Senator, or Member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the inspectors in the several election districts in this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representatives in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited; also, a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited; and also a separate box in which all ballots for Member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited, and the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be estimated and canvassed in the order named above, respectively, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed "State."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Board of Supervisors and to each Supervisor in your county, and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in such public newspapers printed in your county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County of New-York, once in each week until the election.

Vide Chapter 465, Laws of 1847.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, August 1, 1871.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

☞ Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to so do. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1868.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.

MEETINGS.

THE DIFFERENT PROTESTANT organizations in the City are requested to send a delegation to meet in council on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1871, at Lebanon Hall, No. 80 Hudson-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS

Have opened their French Protestant Boarding and Day-school for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nisson, Allemagne, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 36th-st., New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, NO. 45 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 65 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

EVENING LESSONS IN BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, phonography, &c. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 679 Broadway. Special course for business men and clerks. Private rooms if desired.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 39th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made at the above address.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV., AND 1,223 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Sixteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, and commodious. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon; the others with Mr. Lyon. A Yale graduate; he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample stamps. In five years, 27 have entered College—10 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Princeton, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Only three were conditioned. Light gymnastics. Only good boys desired.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children,

NO. 52 WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. For circulars apply as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 238 and 237 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Special attention to the Primary Department.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 29TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 25, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French, and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 71 and 73 West 38th-st., New-York, will commence its thirteenth year Sept. 20, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN will open at NO. 58 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES DORENUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 6 East 53d-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 7 Winthrop-place, prepares BOYS for business or college. The thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars with testimonials from Chancellor Ferris, Chancellor Crosby, and Faculty of New-York University, and from President Porter and Faculty of Yale College, may be obtained at Thompson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, A. M.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under twelve years can receive their lessons in school under the care of teachers.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Chapel, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 15 application for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 120 East 60th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 169 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,266 Broadway, near 32d-st. Limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

DR. SEXTETE'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 159 East 32d-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

DR. BENDER'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,270 Broadway, near 33d-st.; collegiate, English and primary. Fifteen years' experience; highest references.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1633), No. 161 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

MISS WALKER'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 22 East 20th-st. to No. 20 West 40th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 28TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 106 East 38th-st.

A NEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received with the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE MISSES MOGGES' ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and children, No. 226 West 38th-st., is now open.

MRS. H. A. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 133 Madison-av., cor. 31st-st., reopens Sept. 20. Circulars on application.

MISS M'INTOSH'S HOME CLASS WILL meet at her residence, No. 49 East 31st-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 11¼ A. M.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for Indian. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE, HASTINGS, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 25 boys. G. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,268 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Fourteenth Annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms, each about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, Box No. 51 Lafayette-place, Office. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A N EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical, French and English teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Instructions and City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE to teach the classics, mathematics and English branches. Inquire of Dr. A. STEEL, No. 34 West 22d-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE BUSYBODY. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Brougham, Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton and Miss Rowe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LA TRAVIATA (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss Cooney, Signors Capoul, Barre, Coletti and Barili.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MEG MERRILIES. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman and Messrs. Pateman and Wilson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Sothern and J. T. Raymond, Miss Amy Roselle, Miss Nelly Kemp and Miss Jenny Lee.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lemoyne, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EILEEN OGE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Geo. Clark, and Miss Rose Evans.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
FLEUR DE THE (Opera Bouffe.) Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and Mr. Fernand Noe.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT. Leading characters by Miss Susan Galton and Messrs. Alfred Kelleher, Arnold and Sweet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and the Martens and Kiralfy troupes.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
BURLESQUE, VAUDEVILLE, and ACROBATIC Performance.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
IL TROVATORE (German Opera.) Leading characters by Mr. Theo. Wachtel and Miss Pauline Canissa.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION CONCERT of the American Conservatory of Music.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF INDIAN CARTOONS.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Assistant Treasurer in this City has been instructed to buy one million in bonds each Wednesday during the month of November—five millions in all—and to sell one million in coin each on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two millions each on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month—seven millions in all....The Subcommittee on Kuklux outrages have just closed a sitting of six days at Demopolis, Ala., and will hold a session of a week at Livingston....The steamer *Isle de Cuba* arrived at Santiago de Cuba on Saturday, with troops from Spain.... The steamer *Western Metropolis*, from New-Orleans, with her shaft broken, was towed into Key West yesterday, by the steamer *Sherman*.... There were four deaths from yellow fever at Charleston, S. C., yesterday....It is now reported that in the recent bank robbery at Great Barrington, the property stolen amounted to $125,000. ....The President has appointed Thursday, the 30th day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving....A stack at the iron furnace of ANDREWS BROTHERS, near Youngstown, Ohio, exploded on Saturday morning. The effects were terribly destructive to the surrounding buildings. Nine men were seriously injured, and two have since died. The loss is $70,000.... Eight more of the Los Angeles, Cal., rioters have been arrested and there is manifestly a determination to bring them to justice.

Viscount CHOISEUL, the French Envoy at Florence, has resigned his position. The laborers in the town of Chemnitz, Saxony, have made a demand for higher wages and a reduction of daily labor to ten hours. Failing to agree with success in their demand, they have made a strike. The Pope has agreed to accept the Bishops appointed by the King of Italy; but will not acknowledge DOLLINGER or any of his advocates. In the Cortes, at Madrid, on Friday, a memorial from the Government was read, announcing that the cost of the war in Cuba during the past year had been about $60,000,000, and that the Colonial deficit for the year would amount to about $11,000,000. The Government asks for a credit of $180,000,000 of pesetas (about $36,000,000, for military purposes. Mr. GLADSTONE made an address to his constituents at Greenwich, England, on Saturday, in which he spoke in the highest terms of the Queen and defended his colleagues....It is reported that the revolutionary party in Mexico have taken the town of Saltillo, and a large quantity of provisions.

The Last Week of Work.

The Young Men Reformers are doing some of the best work of the canvass. They are beating up voters very energetically—we hear of their having called at this or that house in many different parts of the City, and the records they are keeping of the number of voters in each house, will materially assist in the detection of frauds after election—as was the case, under similar circumstances, in Connecticut. Our friends in the State may confidently reckon upon having no great obstacles to overcome this year in New York City. Not only are the working men generally disgusted with the robberies which the Tammany chiefs have carried on, but the usual machinery for cheating at the polls and during the count is pretty nearly out of gear. We anticipate that the County Reform ticket (as printed in our political news today) will win by forty thousand majority; and as for the State ticket, it is bound to carry everything before it. We cannot believe that Republicans in the interior will refuse to vote on this most important occasion. If they decline to "make an effort" now, there is not a man among them who will not deeply repent of his inaction, and with good reason, before many months are over.

We call the attention of our friends in the interior to the fact that the best men among the Democrats here are in favor of extinguishing the Tammany gang. We have, indeed, heard one or two Democrats express a fear that their party would be injured by the present attack upon Tammany. But can any intelligent man fail to see that the injury done to the Democratic Party by TWEED, HALL & Co. retaining their present positions in it, would be simply irreparable? Mr. TILDEN, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR and others take the only sensible view—throw TWEED & Co. overboard, or down the ship must go. Honest Democrats, as a body, see this, and they will go against Tammany. The Reformers will keep a sharp look-out for the repeaters. See what the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association have decided upon doing:

"On the day of election volunteers will be stationed at every polling-place in the City, *and at night these gentlemen will watch the count, having been promised the protection of the Police for that purpose.* Meanwhile a thorough canvass is being made to ascertain what course public opinion is taking, and the gratifying fact is announced that laboring men almost universally denounce Tammany. The members of the Association make no nominations, nor do they advocate any particular candidates, but simply content themselves with efforts to bring out the reserve vote."

We trust our large employers will close their stores to-morrow week. They will not lose by it, for election day is always a dull day for business, and this year it is likely to be worth less than usual for business purposes.

To our friends in the interior we say, poll a heavy vote—do not stand aloof from a contest involving issues so momentous to the State, and to the country at large. To our friends in the City, we say—register next Wednesday, if you have not already done so. Don't let croakers discourage you—the world abounds with croakers. They don't amount to "a row of pins" when the real push comes. Close your store or place of business next Tuesday week, so as to allow your assistants to vote. Attend the great meeting at the Cooper Institute next Thursday evening—a supplementary meeting to that held a few weeks ago. Let nothing prevent your voting, short of a broken leg. There is only one more week for work, remember—let us all make a good use of it.

Keeping Up His Spirits.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, W. M. TWEED, a Thief, is a candidate for re-election. The fact that he is a candidate seems to excite no surprise anywhere. It does not appear to be thought at all strange that a man charged with swindling the public out of millions of dollars, is putting himself up for the position of State Senator—and what is more, is pretty sure of being elected.

There are many thousands who believe that TWEED will come out of "this thing" (as the Thief pleasantly calls it) all right. The people who went bail for him on Friday hold this opinion. They practically put down a certain sum of money, and stake it on the event. They are willing to bet so much that their chum, the "Boss," will live to "remember" them for sticking by him in his hour of trouble.

As for the Boss himself, he rather enjoys being proved a thief. It gives him a certain amount of additional distinction in the eyes of his supporters. They "know how it is themselves." If the "Boss" could manage to break into a bank, or rob STEWART'S or TIFFANY'S, or commit a murder or two before to-morrow week, his chances of election would be immensely promoted thereby.

His own view of the situation is worth looking at. On Saturday he unbosomed himself to a *Herald* reporter. In the first place, the reporter describes the personal appearance of his light-fingered friend:

"As the latter shook hands with him he was enabled closely to study the 'Boss'' looks. He appeared to be as jovial in mood as he ever was in his life. His countenance bore no trace whatever which would have led one to suppose that he had so lately undergone an ordeal that would have made most men, guilty or innocent, to have passed a very sleepless night of it. Indeed, he looked fresher, talked with more cheerfulness, and moved about with a more elastic step than he had for weeks past."

The fact is that a man who began life as a ruffian and a loafer, then became a dishonest bankrupt, and then graduated in the Tammany school of politics, is not likely to be much affected by being shown up as a thief. Hear what TWEED himself says:

"The reporter took a seat, and, while Mr. TWEED went about fixing a book here and stowing away a document there, remarked:

'I came here to see you looking very downcast, Mr. TWEED. From all I could learn outside you were, to use a vulgar phrase, very down in the mouth.'

The 'Boss' turned round abruptly, and, as he pressed his hand down upon the wafer of an envelope to a letter, with a whack that made the table near where he was shake and shiver, he burst out laughing, and exclaimed:

'You don't say so! Well now it is strange how people who don't know me and probably never saw me, know all about me better than I do myself. I dare say you can go along Broadway now and find a great many very wise individuals who will tell you they saw me today striding up and down my office tearing my hair out by the handful, and cursing the day I was born. Why, I met a friend of mine today who met a Republican friend of his who was almost ready to swear I had lost twenty pounds of flesh since Monday. Now I look very much like a man who felt troubled, don't I?' and the 'Boss' sat down in his chair, a broad grin spreading itself all over his face.

'Then you feel, today, Mr. TWEED, just as easy about the hubbub that is going on as you did yesterday?'

'I feel perfectly free from any feeling of anxiety.'"

Thus it does not appear that this excellent gentleman stands much in need of "sympathy"—either from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER or any other feeling soul. As we have often said, it is the people who require "Christian sympathy."

Mr. Nathaniel Sands.

When NATHANIEL SANDS, the great reformer of abuses, the enemy of corruption, the austere and public-spirited manager of the Citizens' Association, went over to TWEED, CONNOLLY & Co., the Tammany Ring gained an ally and confederate less bold than TWEED, but by long odds the most cunning and astute of the tribe. Ten thousand a year was moderate pay for the services of a man who could blindfold PETER COOPER, who knew how to keep the Citizens' Association silent during many months, while newspapers and citizens were exposing corruption; who had the ingenuity to persuade such men as Mr. WM. WOOD to join TWEED in the Dock Board, and the cunning to get TWEED to make Gen. MCCLELLAN Chief Engineer of that part of the public works.

Ten thousand a year, and what more SANDS' son, and SANDS' friends got—RICHARD M. HENRY, his Secretary in the Citizens' Association, has, we believe, eleven thousand from his two offices—is not enough for such ability as SANDS has displayed; and no doubt he feels, as he writes, that he deserves all the little plum of seventy-five thousand dollars which he took out of the City Treasury so quietly, with, as he boasts, CONNOLLY'S consent. No doubt, too, TWEED and company agree with SANDS that he deserved all that and more; which may account for the liberality of TWEED in taking SANDS into partnership in the Tobacco Manufacturing Association, No. 89 Warren-street, of which, it seems, TWEED made SANDS President, and in which SANDS (so good a thing is it) has put one of the younger SANDS, as he put another (or the same one?) in a City office.

For it was a real stroke of genius in SANDS to put himself into the office of Tax Commissioner. An able and unscrupulous man in that place has his hands upon the throats of the tax-payers. He may invite friendship; he may reward silence; he may punish refractory opposition, when he judiciously lessens the valuation of a building; it does not take a pair of double-barreled magnifying spectacles for the owner, dropping in accidentally at the Tax Commissioner's office, to see that SANDS is the purest of patriots and the most exemplary of assessors. When, on the other hand, he judiciously increases a valuation—or rather while he is considering whether it ought or ought not to be increased—the hapless owner, busy, hard pressed, with money tight, and an expensive family to support, is hardly in a state of mind to decide impartially whether or not it is best for him to invite the patriotic and public-spirited Commissioner to a public dinner in recognition of his exalted merits and resplendent services, or whether or not he ought to continue his liberal subscription to the Citizens' Association.

Of course such a place is not fit for a rough, a hasty, or a blundering man. To manage it well it must be filled by a man of discrimination, a good judge of the weaknesses of other men, a cunning plodder. TWEED would never do there; he would kill the goose, and put an end to the golden eggs. For SWEENY the place would have few charms; it is too laborious. How they must all have chuckled when they were able to put SANDS into it; SANDS, who smothered the combined indignation of the Citizens' Association from early Spring to late Fall, so completely that it was never heard of; SANDS, who paraded poor PETER COOPER at Albany and in New-York as the ally of Boss TWEED; SANDS, who knew how to make people see through his eyes so thoroughly that they presently imagined TWEED and CONNOLLY and SWEENY and HALL angels of light.

For all this, surely ten thousand a year, and a place for his son, and the Presidency of TWEED'S cigar works, and other small pickings, were not enough. Seventy-five thousand dollars commissions, conveyed by TWEED'S or CONNOLLY'S invitation were well earned, and no doubt SANDS felt very comfortable about it—till he was found out. We are sorry for Mr. COOPER'S "surprise," "mortification" and "chagrin;" it is hard to be disappointed at his term of life; but if he had listened to the warning of friends long ago, he would now have been saved from what we have no doubt is a grief to his kind heart, and a shock to his confidence.

SANDS has been dismissed from the Citizens' Association. That will relieve a good many people who have reluctantly paid their subscriptions to his agents. Will he now dismiss himself from the Tax Commissionership? Or will it require a law-suit, and an arrest and trial, to extract him from the snuggest berth that even so designing and unscrupulous a person as he ever contrived to slip into? That is a question in which a considerable number of property owners and tax-payers now feel almost as much interest as in the fate of TWEED. Nothing will satisfy SANDS himself but a "Committee of Investigation" into his conduct—*he* knows the value of whitewash. He nominates the Committee himself, and puts upon it the name of Mr. HORACE GREELEY. SANDS is not without a sense of humor, humbug though he may be.

Mr. Charles O'Conor's Letter.

The publication of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR'S letter is one of those incidents in this long fight against corruption which make those engaged in it take new hope and courage. It illustrates most clearly the qualities of a good citizen most needed in these bad times—sound sense, independent judgment, sensitive honor, capacity for righteous indignation, and courageous determination to devote one's powers to the general good. If any honest man can read this letter and remain indifferent to the election concerning which it is written, we believe it is because he is hopelessly stupid or utterly unworthy of the rights which our citizens enjoy. Mr. O'CONOR is a life-long Democrat; he has adhered to his party on questions of national politics with extreme tenacity, and at times when many as earnest as he were compelled to abandon it; but his Democracy does not blind his eyes to the truth. In his letter he clearly declares the existence of atrocious frauds. He attributes them to the "control of four persons over our local Administration." He points out that the three still retaining power are "acting in perfect concert for mutual protection." He shows that the "last lingering doubt" of the guilt of the leader of this triumvirate "must now be removed from every fair mind." He traces the vast powers for mischief possessed by this body of men to the statutes passed by the Legislature, "in which their chief sat as law-maker," and he states that "it is boasted by some as a proof of his cleverness, indignantly asserted by others as manifesting his wickedness, and conceded by all, that these statutes were mainly procured by bribing our State legislators with moneys rifled from the public Treasury." Mr. O'CONOR adds, after indicating the "few, feeble and utterly inefficient" restraints of our fundamental law upon legislative robbery, that "if these men can continue to control our State Legislature, their domination must remain unbridled, and in an amazingly short space of time every square foot of land in the City will be mortgaged to public creditors pretty nearly, if not quite, to its full value, for moneys raised on the public credit by our officials and mainly applied to the uses of themselves and their retainers."

After thus showing what bad Legislatures have done and can do, and that an honest one, even for a single year, could undo much, and give us great hope for protection in the future, Mr. O'CONOR appeals to Democrats and Republicans to unite in defeating bad men. He would have them do this by the minority party, in a district where a doubtful man is put up, refraining from running a candidate of their own, but tendering their united support to an honest candidate of the opposing party. The advice is sound, and is in substance what we have urged during this campaign.

Mr. O'CONOR cannot serve as a candidate for the Legislature—though he believes, and justly, that the election would bring him no discredit, whether he were or were not successful,—first, because his time will be wholly occupied in his legal work against the Ring, and, second, because he wishes to give no shadow of cause for aspersing his motives in the discharge of his duties as acting Attorney-General. Nevertheless, his services are frankly tendered to the people, and he points out in what line of action against the Ring he would like to take part. He says:

"Whatever may be done in this City by that false canvassing which is the last diabolical resort of official villainy, it may yet be hoped that an honest majority of the country members will begin the session by determining the right to contested seats. And, if need there shall be, the corrupt returns of the New-York City triumvirate may be passed upon together as presenting a single question. This trial of the conspirators together, on one indictment, would prevent them from voting each for the others, and, if truth and justice should demand it, would, in the result, involve them in a conviction for their common crime, and a consequent common rejection."

In such a trial Mr. O'CONOR'S aid would be invaluable to the people. We wish that every voter in the State could read Mr. O'CONOR'S letter. The Reform Committees—especially the Republican State Committee—cannot do better than to circulate it widely.

The Cost of Revolution.

A report has been printed upon the present condition of trade and the working classes in Paris. It is the work of authorized members of the municipality, and, as they happen to be of extreme radical opinions, we may assume that they do not exaggerate the evils of revolution. A perusal of this report increases the anxiety caused by an examination into the state of French finances. It is plain that the workshops are full of discontent, and the report in question quite confirms the account of a writer who declares that "Belleville is angry, the Faubourg St. Antoine is apprehensive, and the Party of Order seems likely to make an industrial solitude in the name of the interests of social peace."

According to this report, the enormous number of one hundred thousand skilled workmen have been lost to Paris, since the beginning of the troubles, through death, imprisonment, or flight. Of twenty-four thousand shoe-makers, one-half are missing; one-third of the thirty thousand tailors are gone, and other trades are affected in like proportions. The heavy pressure of taxation, and fears as to the stability of things, deter many from coming back to Paris who might otherwise do so, and the proclamation of a complete amnesty has been put off so long that it is reasonable to suppose that many others, excluded in the absence of such a proclamation, will have made other plans for the future. Further than this we are assured that "American emigration is being organized among the discontented workmen." France, they fear, is lost to democracy; "labor, progress, wealth, all the old French civilization are going to the New World." This may be the expression of but a temporary feeling. Parisians, we all know, are apt to be deeply attached to Paris; and, just as after great fires and epidemics human energy and population often make wonderful progress, reaction may in this case set in. The blow that has fallen upon her manufactures has been felt by the city before, and she has in time recovered from it. Thus, according to a report of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, drawn up after the Revolution of 1848, it appears that, whereas in 1847 the total manufactures of the city reached fourteen hundred millions of francs, they fell in the succeeding year, under the influence of the crisis, to six hundred and seventy-seven millions. No such debt was, however, incurred by the *coup d'état* as that under which France now labors, and of course her impoverishment as regards men has had no recent parallel.

As we have lately shown, on the authority of the figures of M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, the added burden on France in the shape of interest on funded debt brings the aggregate to about two hundred million dollars a year; and the total annual expenses can hardly be reckoned at less than six hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This, coupled with the loss of some of her richest departments and some millions of population, renders the position of France deplorable indeed. The late issue of paper money, promptly attended by a rise in the (nominal) value of gold, will probably be followed by fresh issues, and it is hard to see how means can be found for subsequent contraction of currency, such as has been possible here. An advance in the price of the necessaries of life has of course taken place. The Paris restaurants have been forced to put up their rates. Rents have been forced up by the new tax. An extraordinary rise has taken place in the price of all glass, china and earthenware, and is beginning in household furniture and clothing. The various railway companies are increasing their charges,—which seems unavoidable since on Oct. 15, the new tax of ten per cent. on all fares went into effect. This, it should be remembered, is in addition to the similar tax on the railways that existed before. From these facts it will be seen that food, lodging, garments and transportation are all rising in cost, and this at a time when the people are least able to bear the pressure. The Government meanwhile, says the London *Daily News*, "does nothing to restore the confidence of the industrial classes. French workmen are not returning to Paris; they are, on the contrary, still flying from it"—a sad condition of things considering the already depleted condition of the various trades.

The situation is one demanding great financial skill in the French Treasury, and great sagacity in the other administrative branches. Whether these qualities will be forthcoming, remains to be seen. That they should not already be apparent, is a matter for deep regret. All who wish well to France, and all who wish well to republics, would hail with joy the tokens of that capacity and energy on the part of those in authority without which there seems in the French future nothing but gloom and disaster. Revolutions cost too much, as has been bitterly shown, for them to be lightly essayed from within or applauded from without. If, however, the men in power fail to comprehend the gravity of the national situation, or fail to evince the ability to grapple with its difficulties, some change may be regarded as certain, and that at no distant time. The discomfiture of Prince NAPOLEON in Corsica may dash the hopes of the Imperialists, and the timidity of the two monarchical branches may send both, as often before, to the wall; but the financial question will speedily dwarf all others in France.

Our Public Charities.

One very unfortunate effect of the frauds of the Ring is that those who have legal claims on the public moneys, and have performed good service for the City, cannot get their pay. Many of the working men employed by the different Departments have engaged themselves in good faith to the City, and have done honest work. Thousands have been living for months on credit, waiting for their well-earned wages. But Mr. TWEED and others have spent the money received from taxation for their own jobs and their own private benefit. They have stolen the hire of the laborers. They have got their champagne dinners and fast horses, and "palatial" stables, and diamond shoe-buttons out of the wages of the hodmen and bricklayers and pipe-layers and mechanics, who see a hard Winter before them without a penny in their pockets or a loaf in the closet. The deputations which beset Mr. GREEN ought to throng the lobbies of the office of Public Works, and ask TWEED for the stolen wages and the filched pay of honest working men. Mr. GREEN can do nothing. If he pays any bill, however pressing, without proper authority of law, he is personally liable. The money for the laborers is gone. Mr. GREEN cannot get it back again. The Courts may indeed wrest from TWEED and his associates the stolen millions, and then the wages could be paid. But now it is difficult to see how Mr. GREEN can meet these demands. He may borrow here and there a few hundred thousands, but this policy can not continue long. The banks and capitalists will soon become cautious of lending, unless there is some radical change and reform in the City Government. Even City bonds would be a doubtful investment while things remain as they are. To carry on the Government of this City the Deputy Controller must have before the 1st of January, 1872, at least $18,000,000. How is he going to raise this large sum? How is he to meet the pressing daily wants of the laborers?

We are rejoiced to see that he has succeeded in borrowing sufficient to pay the salaries of the teachers in the public schools, so that these useful institutions will not be obliged to be closed, and education can go on, even if we are practically bankrupt. By some means or other—probably largely on credit—our great public charities, such as the almshouses, hospitals, nurseries, &c., on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, are being carried on. These, of course, should never be suffered for a day to languish or be closed. The useful institutions which are suffering most are those which are the greatest honor to this City—the large private charities that depend for a part of their income on public moneys. These institutions usually receive from the means raised by taxation a support proportional to the public work they accomplish. These appropriations are made under special laws, and are obligations of the City as much as its debts to the Park Department or the Board of Police. But being merely charities, they are put in the background, and receive now nothing of the moneys due them. Some of them, as we understand, are under much embarrassment on this account, having borrowed funds on the strength of their appropriations; and now they are in imminent danger of being forced to close their doors to their poor subjects as the most inclement season approaches.

Mr. GREEN, feeling the public injury which such an event would cause, has recently presented the claims of a few of those private associations of charity to the Board of Apportionment. Among them were such well-known and responsible charities as the "Roman Catholic Protectory" for destitute children, the "Children's Aid Society," the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," and the "Nursery and Child's Hospital." The amount due these various institutions was about $100,000. No employment of public moneys could be more generally approved than this discharge of the City's obligations to the care-takers of destitute, homeless, foundling, and unfortunate children. The fund, for a share in which Mr. GREEN applied on behalf of these charities, was the Excise Fund—a sum of money raised by taxes on those who sell liquors in the City. Nothing could be more appropriate than thus to employ the means of the makers of drunkards, for the care and support of those who are mainly drunkards' children. The Mayor, however, and Mr. SWEENY objected, on the ground that claims which ought to be met by general taxation, and were supported by special laws, should not be paid from a special fund, such as the Excise Fund, designed as a source of donations.

Mr. GREEN urged in reply that the money designed for these charities was already spent and that it would be for the public benefit to use the excise moneys for this charitable object, especially as the Commissioners had complete authority to dispose of it for charities as they chose. The subject was at length referred to a committee, who have not as yet reported. Mr. GREEN would do a service to the public by employing the very first moneys he may obtain under a new *régime* for general purposes, in upholding these most useful charities. No expenditure of money does half so much to lessen crime, diminish the burden of pauperism, and redeem the character of the City, as that upon these humble but most beneficial charities for children.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Democracy of Queens County must be hard pushed when they are forced to resort to the silly charge against Mr. PRINCE, the Republican candidate for the Assembly, that he voted for the "Code Amendment bill" in the last Legislature. Everybody knows that the Code Amendment bill, as it passed the Legislature, was to all appearance unobjectionable, and that it received the votes of the best men of both parties in both houses. It was the forgeries committed in the bill after it passed, and while it was in the Clerk's office, that made it infamous. Neither Mr. PRINCE nor any other member of the Legislature except the Tammany Ring knew, or suspected, that it contained the objectionable provisions till after the Legislature adjourned. It has been proved by the affidavit of the Chairman of the Senate Committee who reported the bill, as well as by the testimony of other Senators and Assemblymen, that no such provisions were in it when it passed the Legislature. The attempt to classify Mr. PRINCE among the corruptionists of the last Legislature, is so absurd to any one who knows the facts, that it is hardly worth the while to spend time to contradict it. The fact that he was elected last year from a strong Democratic district, by a union of the honest men of both parties, and that the same men, without distinction of party, are supporting him again this year, is proof sufficient that his constituents don't believe a word of the charge.

Speaker HITCHMAN asked us, the other day, to notice the fact, which he seemed to consider a feather in his cap, that he had issued a strict order, as President of the Fire Commission, that no member of the Fire Department should be allowed to act as Inspector of Election—the reason given therefor being that they were paid by the City for their services as firemen, and had no right to be off duty even for a day. We now perceive that Mr. HITCHMAN and JOHN J. BLAIR, both Fire Commissioners, have accepted nominations for the Assembly from Tammany Hall, which, in case they are elected, will require their absence from duty at least four months of the ensuing year. We should like to know whether Mr. HITCHMAN means to abide by his own order, or whether he thinks that a member of the Fire Department who receives five thousand dollars a year from the City is entitled to privileges which a member who receives only twelve hundred dollars is not.

About what is the ratio of value given for the money which TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and HALL have been spending in City affairs? In the report of the Joint Investigating Committee, we have estimates of experts as to the actual value of various items in the construction and furnishing the County Court-house which show a pleasing variety. In the matter of painting, $369,965 was paid for $89,500 work, or four dollars for one. In furniture and cabinet-work, $2,200,187 was paid for $306,551 of work, or ten for one. In plumbing and gas-fitting, (KEYSER'S account, in which most of the warrants were paid on forged indorsements,) the Ring paid $814,380 for $72,781, or thirteen to one. The lucky fugitive GARVEY got $1,267,348 for $70,000 work, or twenty-seven to one. Finally, the fictitious J. A. SMITH, whose name was forged by the different Ring thieves, and who is a mere cloak for TWEED and his confederates, was paid $641,000 for $18,000 in carpets, or at the rate of thirty-four to one. The average, as near as the experts could calculate, was about twelve dollars of pay to one of work or material.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S letter, which we publish this morning, is the first of a short series, in which she will describe her impressions of Mormon life. We remember nothing which, in the same space, gives the reader so simple and vivid a conception of this peculiar people. The gifted writer is without prejudice, a candid thinker, and an acute observer. Her letters cannot fail to be read with great interest.

NATHANIEL SANDS says that he has saved the City *sixteen millions* of dollars by negotiating *fifteen millions* worth of bonds, and pocketing a percentage of $75,000 for his trouble. This is the most brilliant financial achievement on record, and we do not wonder that the venerable PETER COOPER, while "dumbfounded" at SANDS' treachery, was forced to admit that he was one of the best financiers in the country. The strangest thing about the transaction is, that SANDS should have concealed from the Citizens' Association the great service he was rendering to the tax-payers by his financial success. One would suppose that he would have taken the earliest opportunity to tell them all about it, and get them to pass resolutions thanking him for what he had done. But SANDS is a modest man, you see, and preferred not to let his right hand know what his left hand did—especially when the left hand was engaged in filching $75,000 of the people's money.

Mr. OLIVER P. LEIGH has been nominated by the Republicans for Assemblyman in the Ninth District of Kings County, represented for several years past by JOHN C. JACOBS. Mr. LEIGH is well known as a faithful and efficient Police Captain under the Metropolitan Police Commission, and was removed on party grounds when a Democratic Legislature gave Brooklyn a partisan Police. He is a capable, honest and reliable man, and should receive the votes of all opponents of the Brooklyn Ring.

The *Tribune* complains that TWEED'S bail bond is imperfect; or to use its own language, "this bond of Mr. TWEED'S seems imperfect." It wants to know why Mr. MURPHY did not perfect the instrument by making his "mark" as one of the bondsmen. One would think that the gentleman who volunteered to go bail for the greatest criminal of the age ought to be rather shy about talking of bail bonds. Perhaps Mr. MURPHY did not go bail for TWEED because his itching for notoriety is not so great as to lead him to do a wicked or foolish thing, for the sake of being talked about.

Some people seem born to be literally smothered, by good fortune. Baron ROTHSCHILD'S late exploits on the turf are a surprising instance in point. When he won the Derby with *Favonius*, and with the race a pot of money, the sporting world admired his great luck. Soon after, with *Hannah*, he won the Oaks, soon after again with the same mare the St. Leger, and now, astonishing to relate, with *Corisande*—named after Mr. DISRAELI'S radiant heroine—the Baron has won the Cesarewitch. In other words, in one year he has carried off the four highest prizes of the turf. Such a dazzling series of successes is, we believe, quite without precedent, and, if a ROTHSCHILD can be spoiled by fortune, is enough to turn the coolest of heads.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for this Evening.

"La Traviata" will be sung at the Academy of Music, to-night, for the first time this season. Mlle. NILSSON will personate Violetta, Signor CAPOUL *Armand*, and Signor BARRE *Germont*....At the Stadt Theatre Herr WACHTEL is to appear in "Il Trovatore."....At Wood's Museum Master PERCY ROSELLE will act, for the first time in New-York, in "The Boy Detective."....The production of a new local and sensational drama, called "Crime," and written by Mr. MCKENNA, will be effected at the Bowery. ....The first Fall representation at the New-York Circus takes place to-night.

To-Morrow's Oratorio Performance.

People who desire to hear Mr. SANTLEY, the great baritone, in music which will give him an opportunity to exhibit his remarkable gifts, will do well to attend the performance of "Elijah," to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at Steinway Hall. Mr. SANTLEY is as great a singer as we have ever had in this country, and abroad he greatly distinguished himself in oratorio. Besides Mr. SANTLEY, the other members of Mr. DOLBY'S admirable company will appear—Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. and Mrs. PATEY, and Miss WYNNE. The New-York Harmonic Society form the chorus. The performance altogether will be an unusually fine one.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

The Appearance and Statements of Those in Custody in Columbia.

From the Columbia Phoenix, Oct. 28.

We yesterday, by permission of Deputy BUTTS, paid a visit to the Kuklux confined in the County jail. Nineteen of the prisoners surrendered voluntarily to the Marshal. They belong to the small farmer class, none of them are more than thirty years of age, and several are not over eighteen. The faces indicate a low grade of intelligence, but there is not one really bad looking face in the party. In fact, they belong to a type made familiar to Northern soldiers in the squads so often easily captured toward the close of the war. Men who were driven like sheep into the Confederate army, and who, when safely penned up at Point Lookout, were in no hurry to be exchanged. It is doubtful if one of them ever owned a slave, or had an interest in the institution. They are a class whose physical characteristics may be found in any farming district of the North, but whose condition of social subordination is unknown. For generations they have been led by the "gentlemen" of their section, and have never been used to consider political acts from a moral stand-point, or think of a personal responsibility in such matters.

They speak with an astounding simplicity of acts which may send them to the penitentiary for years; they assert that they were forced to join the Klan or be whipped; they hope to see it suppressed, and peace and order secured in their county. They think that they ought not to be severely punished, while the leaders are suffered to escape. They profess a willingness to supply all necessary information to secure the arrest and conviction of the leaders.

One of the party said that he was willing to suffer an imprisonment if afterward he might be allowed to cultivate his farm in quietness, with neither Kuklux nor soldiers to trouble him. He said, however, that if discharged now he would be afraid to return to Spartanburg, unless protected by the presence of United States troops. In this all who had surrendered concurred. They were sure that, if the leaders were caught, convicted, and severely sentenced, Kukluxism would be killed off, but that there must not be a conviction of a few unknown and poor men and then stop.

From the interview the impression was gained that the leaders have studiously put forward these dupes to do the work of the Klan, while they have sought to remain in safety. Few of those prisoners ever attended a meeting where the leaders were present. When a raid was determined on ten of them would receive either written or verbal orders to meet and execute the order. If a man was whipped, the executioners knew nothing of his offense. Each of the ten gave the victim a proportionate number of lashes, and not seldom they were lightly laid on by men who had little heart in such proceedings. Generally, however, one of the party was a spy on the rest, and frequently punishment was inflicted upon a luke-warm klansman.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1871.

The more I see of this place the more I am impressed by the wonderful wild beauty of its surroundings. Each of two windows out of which I can look as I write is the frame of an enchanting picture—the green and fruitful valley, dotted with pleasant homes, the distant shining of water, brown plateau, dark cañons, mountains, bold and jagged and snow-crowned, with their bleak slopes softened here and there with lovely Autumn tints. The mountains are far less grand than those seen from Denver, but they are much nearer and are seldom obscured by mists. The cold season was inaugurated here by a famous wind, rain and snow-storm. The nights are almost wintry, but the mornings are brilliant, the days dazzling with keen continuous sunlight, and the sunsets gorgeous beyond description. On Saturday we drove up the valley, finding charming new views at every rise or turn. The whole region has a singularly foreign aspect, strange and ancient and solemn. In its strong contrasts of gardens and waste places, of busy life and silent desolation, of hoary mount and arid plain, it certainly, independent of Scripture nomenclature, reminds one of Palestine.

In coming in, we drove past the residence of President YOUNG, the "Lion House." In that house there are many mansions, that is, the various dwellings required for that vast extension arrangement, the imperial polygamic family, are mostly within one inclosure. The wall is high and broad, and gives a look of seclusion and dignity to the place. Within these walls are also the "tithing-houses," to which the Mormon farmers, gardeners and fruit-raisers bring yearly a tenth part of their produce. Merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, miners, &c., bring a tenth part of their income. This seems hard in some cases, but I doubt not that in most cases this contribution to the mother Church that brooded them so well in their callow days is cheerfully made, and I doubt not that under the direction and superintendence of their wise old leader, working men of the classes which here "most do congregate" do far better with their remaining nine-tenths than they could do elsewhere without such direction and superintendence. Adjoining the Lion House grounds is Temple Block. Here are, in addition to the foundation of the great Temple, the Tabernacle and the Endowment House. The Temple is to be built of native granite, which, by the way, is of a very fine quality, and is expected to cost several millions. The plan was given to BRIGHAM YOUNG in a vision—let us hope by the spirit of MICHAEL ANGELO or Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN—if agreeable to them. Architecturally the new Tabernacle is scarcely an improvement on the old, except in size. It is the greatest possible structure, but there is [illegible] grandeur, [illegible]. Acoustically it is [illegible], but when not filled, there [illegible] action, giving the effect of two distinct services in full blast. The other day, when one of the Mormon preachers was defending "the institution," and waxed bold and passionate, a clear, emphatic echo to each word seemed to come from somewhere away down below. The "Endowment House" is where the "plural marriages" all take place, with various forms and ceremonies. I am told by a gentleman who has access to the records that within the past year or two there has been a great and significant falling off in the business of this establishment. The numerical majority of women in the Territory is not so great as it once was—railroads and telegraphs, and discoveries of mines, travel and traffic, bring new men, new ideas, new light.

The theatre is a large and handsome building, a really wonderful structure, considering the time when it was built—before the prosperous days, when everything had to be done by the hardest—when all materials for building were fearfully expensive and difficult to obtain at any price—when, to use the strong language of a poetic friend, "the very stones cost blood." A Mormon gentleman tells me that the theatre was built more as a necessity than a luxury, to relieve the wearisome monotony and isolation of life out here. The leaders, sagacious as indulgent, saw that the people must have some relaxation and recreation. In those early days there was little money in the town, and people were allowed to pay at the door in grain, potatoes—almost any marketable commodity.

We attended service in the new Tabernacle on Sunday morning. The building was not filled—it takes fifteen thousand people to do that—but we had a tolerably good opportunity to observe the character and appearance of a Mormon assembly. President BRIGHAM YOUNG was in his usual place of honor, but did not preach—because of some ailment of the chest from which he is suffering. He is habitually pale of late, but nothing of anxiety or even nervousness is betrayed in his proud, set face. Neither is there anything of bluster or bravado in his manner and conversation. He has rather the look and air of a man who has met and overcome so much opposition, so many difficulties, that a cool and quiet confidence in his own particular star has become the habit of his mind. He would call it reliance upon God, but I believe there is in the man less fanaticism than fatalism, that magnificent conceit of imperial and magnetic natures, of all molders of systems, and masters and leaders of men.

The services in that prodigious and portentous Temple of this new, old faith—this strange conglomerate of Christianity, Judaism and Mohammedism—were quite simple, orderly and orthodox in character. There was prayer, choir-singing, music of the great organ, and a sermon from a text, followed by two volunteer discourses. The last was by Brother CANNON, editor of the Deseret News, one of the ablest speakers, debaters and writers among this peculiar people, and a very pleasant gentleman. It was noticeable that all the speakers on this occasion were on the defensive in regard to both the civil and religious character of their theocratic Government, and especially in regard to the institution of polygamy. There was a large attendance of Gentiles, and the present critical situation of the Mormon Church and its "beloved and venerable head" was touched upon with considerable spirit and feeling, but with, on the whole, caution and moderation. It is true they spoke of possible martyrdom, of holding themselves ready to die for the faith delivered to the Saints, but nothing was said or intimated of actual rebellion against the authority of the United States. Indeed, there were strong professions of loyalty, and a law-abiding spirit. Mr. CANNON eulogized very eloquently the general character of the Mormons, claimed that before the influx of the Gentiles they were the most peaceful, contented, industrious, thrifty people on the continent—that they were still the most temperate, virtuous and inoffensive. He claimed that women were more respected and safer from insult among the Mormons than in any other community; that any woman could travel alone through Utah as securely and honorably as the fair lady of legend and song, who, though "rich and rare were the gems she wore," made a pilgrimage through Ireland, in its palmy and pious days. I am inclined to think the speaker in that last assertion spoke only truth. I believe, also, that Mormon husbands are generally kind and impartial in their treatment of their several wives. Otherwise, the condition would be too utterly intolerable for human woman-nature, however much sanctified and "sealed."

Though Mr. CANNON handled polygamy boldly and fully, he did not defend it on philosophical or physiological principles, or on grounds of political or domestic economy, but simply on a "thus-saith-the-Lord" presumption as a religious doctrine and duty, imposed by direct divine command. Here they stand entrenched. No arguments can move them, no logic or sentiment can touch them. Granted the divine authority and inspiration of JOSEPH SMITH and BRIGHAM YOUNG, the acceptance of polygamy follows as a matter of course. The speaker declared that the carrying out of this command was a cross to both the brethren and sisters, opposed as it was to the old tastes and prejudices, and especially repugnant to the unchastened impulses of woman's nature. I should think so.

You hear a good deal about that "cross," from both Mormon husbands and wives, but you only see the shadow of it in the faces of the women. I do not mean to intimate that they all look decidedly unhappy. There is rather in their faces a quiet, baffling, negative and abnegative expression, which certainly is as far from happy content as it is from desperate rebellion. Naturally, they are more alive to the outside pressure of public opinion, more sensitive to the obloquy and ostracism which their position provokes, than men. Patient and passive as they seem, they feel these things keenly—the more intelligent among them, at least—and though upheld by a sincere, devout faith in this strange delusion, they have toward strangers a peculiar air of reticence, of mistrust, almost of repulsion. I do not wonder at it—their hospitality and confidence have often been abused—they have been intruded upon by impertinent interviewers, and their reluctant answers to persistent questioning published abroad, with startling additions and dramatic embellishments. These I have met appear to me, I must say, like good and gentle Christian women. They are singularly simple in dress, and modest in demeanor. What saddens me is their air of extreme quietude, retirement and repression. But for the children around them you would think some of them were women who had done with this world. I am told that the wives of even the highest Mormon dignitaries show little pride in their lords. It were perhaps difficult to feel much pride in the sixteenth part of a man, as men go. Even the first wife of a wealthy saint, betrays in her husband and household, they say, no exultant joy of possession. An investment in a Mormon heart and home must be rather uncertain stock for a woman. I am assured, though, that the second wife is seldom taken without the full consent of the first. Not only are the poor woman's religious faith and zeal appealed to, but her magnanimity toward her sister-woman out in the cold. It must be through great suffering that such heights of self-abnegation are reached. The crucifixion of the divine weakness of a loving woman's heart must be a severe process. But there is some sorry comfort in the thought that for these poor polygamous wives there is no wearing uncertainty, no feverish anxiety—that they are spared the bitterest pain of jealousy, the vague nightmare torture of suspicion, the grief and horror of the final discovery, the fierce sense of treachery and deception. They know the worst. Perhaps it is the "dead certainty" that gives them the peculiar cold, still look I have referred to. As to the Mormon men whom I have met, mostly leaders in the Church, and prominent, well-to-do citizens, I must say that they look remarkably care free and even jolly under the cross. VIRGIL, I believe, has somewhere the expression, "O three [illegible] happy!" Well, that is the [illegible]

It was [illegible] the discourses on Sunday [illegible] the Church, something of solicitude, if not consternation, in regard to the situation of its President, arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors before a hostile local tribunal, from which there is no appeal. But each speaker professed perfect reliance on that God who had once delivered them out of the hands of their enemies and led them across the Desert, and blessed them with peace and abundance in this pleasant land. As they spoke thus, strangely as it seemed to me, mingling faith with fatalism, and submission with resistance, and humility with arrogance, like the specious reasoners, practiced debaters and clever and confident managers of men that they are, the faces of their Mormon hearers glowed with a quiet satisfaction and a revival of the old fanatical fervor, which, I am told, had begun to die out of these people, perhaps with the incoming of new social influences and the increase of worldly prosperity and ease. It only needed a blast of persecution to fan the dying flame.

I marked in this audience many a rugged, manly head, and now and then a fine, strong face, honestly earnest and hungry for truth; but little indication of refinement or culture, or, except among the leaders, of decided characteristic worldly shrewdness. It was a great congregation of common people, rising slowly from an uncommonly low condition of life and intelligence. Utah is the poor man's paradise, and that is the best of it. The worst of it is that the trail of the polygamous serpent is over it all. Till a laborer gets rich enough to support two wives he can live as decently and virtuously here as in any tenement-house in New-York. None of the religious forms and observances short of those of the Endowment House, harm him much. Were it not for this one reproach, the Mayor and Common Council of Salt Lake City could stand up before the chiefs of Tammany and be bold—boasting that they rule over a city where among their own people there are no riots, no Rings, no burglaries, no drinking saloons, no gambling hells, no disorderly and infamous houses of any kind, no street beggars, no incendiaries, no prize-fighters—a city in which wages are high and taxes are low.

Yesterday we drove out into the country to take a look at some of the farms. They have a neat, thriving appearance, with good buildings, and show evidences of having produced fine crops. The irrigating ditches are everywhere beautifying, having more the look of natural streams than those in Colorado. All the farm-houses are surrounded with foliage. BRIGHAM YOUNG is a great lover of trees, and seems to make their culture a tenet of his religion. As the old lady said of "total depravity," "it's a good doctrine if well lived up to." Salt Lake fruit is not of the finest quality, as little attention has yet been paid to its cultivation, but it is grown in great abundance and considerable variety. It is a consolation while looking at these pleasant, homelike places, to remember that not more than one-tenth part of the people of Utah are polygamists. It is also something to know that even among the poorest the different wives do not live actually together. Each has a house, or half a house, or a set of apartments to herself.

Contrary to my impression, I find that the seceding faction called "Godbyites" did not make their new departure on the ground of opposition to polygamy, but to the dominion of the Church in civil affairs. It was a rebellion against the tithing system. The leader of the rebels is still a strong polygamist, but his house is divided against itself. His wives are loyal to BRIGHAM—all four of them. I am glad of it, for it proves that in sealing a wife to himself for time and eternity, no Grand Turk of them all can seal the mind and will and tongue of a woman! G. G.

Chamber of Commerce Relief Fund.

Mr. A. A. LOW, Treasurer of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Chicago Fire, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions since 3 P. M. Oct. 7 to same time Oct. 28:

Proceeds of Fair held by four little girls, through Miss Street, for Wisconsin	$7 10
People of Cutchogue, by Orvin T. Goldsmith—for Wisconsin and Michigan, $100; for Chicago, $50	150 00
Grace M. E. Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, for Chicago	81 41
Grace M. E. Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island, for Michigan and Wisconsin	81 41
L. M. Davenport	25 00
Ambrose E. Ely—for Michigan, $100; for Wisconsin, $100	200 00
Rev. Wm. R. Musgrove	7 00
Wm. P. Powers, for Michigan and Wisconsin	100 00
John J. Cisco & Son	500 00
Through A. M. White:	
A. Woody	500 00
J. J. Merritt	5 00
G. G. White, for the West	100 00
A. Woody, for the West	500 00
Alf. T. White, for the West	50 00
J. J. Merritt, for the West	5 00
Laurel Hill, Long Island, Mission Sunday-school, for Michigan and Wisconsin	10 10
Charles Doroney, of London, England	10 00
Employes National Bank Note Company, additional	460 00
Total	$[illegible] 52
Previously reported	257,486 38
Grand total by the Chamber of Commerce Committee	$[illegible] 40

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.
Degrees, Fahr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand of bar. in in.	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahr., [illegible].

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Scheme for Reforming the Civil Service—The Government Buildings in Chicago—New-Idria—McGarrahan—Colored Kuklux—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Civil Service Commission have so nearly reached a conclusion of their present labors that they hope to be able to present to the President during the week the outline of the system of rules and regulations upon which they have substantially agreed. The system will still require much elaboration in point of details. But the main features are nearly ready for the President's consideration. The four chief elements of the scheme thus far presented are: First, entrance into the civil service at the lowest point with competitive examinations at every stage; second, probation; third, promotion; fourth, no fixed tenure, which, in effect, leaves the present power of removal untouched, and gives that flexibility to the service which would be destroyed utterly if removal could only take place upon trial before a designated tribunal. It is believed that the liability to abuse to which the power of removal is now subject, will be obviated by removing the inducement to its improper exercise in so guarding the entrance to the civil service that the act of removal could by no possibility have any connection with the act of appointment. In other words, that whatever cause might secure a removal, it would carry no assurance of the appointment of a particular person as a consequence. The total absence of this assurance would necessarily remove all inducement to effect the removal. The scheme of exemptions contemplated removes a considerable list of officers from the operation of the system, but leaves the great mass of the service in the Post-office, Customs, Internal Revenue, General Treasury, Interior, State and other Departments subject to its operations. The maturing of such a plan is a notable event, and when fully presented to the public must awaken deep and widespread interest, for it is a long and bold step toward the overthrow of the present gigantic and evil system of political patronage.

THE CHICAGO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

It has been incorrectly stated that Judge BLODGETT, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, came here for the purpose of inducing the authorities to consent to the location of the new Government buildings in Chicago in a portion of the city which would draw [illegible] former site. Judge BLODGETT's mission here is principally for the purpose of restoring, as far as possible, the records [illegible], many of the cases having been appealed, and duplicate papers in many instances being on file in the Department of Justice. As to new buildings, he joins with Senator TRUMBULL, who had a conference with Mr. MULLETT yesterday, in urging that in future construction the buildings be located together, on one square, so as to be isolated as possible, which feature is regarded to be even more important than fire-proof construction. At present it is the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he is sustained by Mr. MULLETT, to recommend the purchase entire square, near the site of the former Custom-house and Post-office, on which to erect all the Government buildings. Mr. MULLETT will probably visit Chicago this week in connection with this matter.

PERSONAL.

Secretary BOUTWELL returned last night. Among the arrivals in the city are Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, WILLIS GAYLORD, of New-York, Judge S. W. FULLER, of Chicago, and LEWIS N. TAPPAN, of Boston, who are at the Arlington. Mrs. Secretary FISH has returned to the city.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has returned to Washington. All the members of the Cabinet will be in Washington by Tuesday.

PANOCHE GRAND AGAIN.

The New-Idria-McGarrahan contest over the famous Panoche Grand Ranche has slumbered longer and more quietly than any one supposed when the cases of both sides were disallowed by the Secretary of the Interior last Summer. It is now rumored that the New-Idria Company will file a new application for a patent to the ranche in which the defects of the former application, as pointed out in the decision against it, shall be avoided. If it be true that some of the principals in the Company are foreigners, as has been stated, it is supposed the stock will turn up in the hands of new apparent owners, who will be able to prove American citizenship as the law provides. It is understood that McGARRAHAN will carry his case again before Congress, trusting in the hopes which the favorable action of the House awakened last Winter.

MR. STOKES' DIFFICULTY.

One of the laws which Col. STOKES has violated, and for which he is likely to be held answerable, in addition to the charge of conspiracy to defraud, is that statute passed in 1870, which prohibits any departmental officer of a certain grade, or any member of Congress from prosecuting claims against the Government for a period of two years after they vacate their offices.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONSULAR RECOGNITIONS.

The President has recognized the following persons as Consular officers for the German Empire: Johannes Roesing, Consul-General at New-York; Friedrich Wilhelm Zach, Consul at New-York; E. Stammann, Vice-Consul at New-York; Warner Dresel, Consul at Baltimore; Johann Heinrich Gossler, Consul at Boston; Charles Otto Witte, Consul at Charleston; Heinrich Claussenius, Consul at Chicago; Adolph Seinker, Consul at Cincinnati; August Wiedermann, Consul at Detroit; Johann Wilhelm Jackusch, Consul at Galveston; Carl Theodor Ferdinand Schwartz, Consul at Louisville; L. von Baumbach, Consul at Milwaukee; Johannus Kruttschmitt, Consul at New-Orleans; Heinrich Moeser, Consul at Pittsburg; Friedrich Wilhelm Hanewinckel, Consul at Richmond; Robert Barth, Consul at St. Louis; Ferdinand Wellins, Consul at St. Paul; Carl A. C. Duisenberg, Consul at San Francisco; Jacob Rancis, Consul at Savannah. The following-named persons have been recognized by the President as Vice-Consuls of Sweden and Norway: Hagborth Sahlguard, Vice-Consul at St. Paul, and Peter Suanse, Vice-Consul at Chicago. John F. Cooke has been recognized by the President as Vice-Consul of Her Brittanic Majesty at St. Louis.

GOLD SALES FOR NOVEMBER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each Wednesday in the month of November, or $5,000,000 in all, and to sell $1,000,000 of coin on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and $2,000,000 each on the second and fourth Thursdays, or $7,000,000 in all.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

At the regular reunion of the Woman's Club of this city, last night, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted after general discussion on the moral, social, religious and political sides of the question:

Whereas, at every step of our labors for the prevention and cure of the social evil, we find legal, political, judicial, and Executive obstacles blocking our way, therefore,

Resolved, that we believe the chief and radical remedy for the social evil lies in the political enfranchisement and thence personal emancipation of woman.

Martial Law in Texas—Reported Statement by Gen. Reynolds.

A special telegram from Austin, Texas, to the Houston *Times*, dated Oct. 21, gives the following:

"Your correspondent has just seen Gen. REYNOLDS, who says that he went to Groesbeck to see if the strong arm of the military was necessary to enforce the law. He found it was not, and now returns. He speaks of the good citizens as anxious to maintain the dignity of the law. He says that but few troops will be retained there, as there is no necessity for them. In reply to a question as to whether a tax levied by DAVIS should be paid, he said the county was, in fact, under martial law, and that an injunction to restrain the collection of the tax would be simply invalid while the law is in force. If there is redress in the Courts, it must come hereafter, as reclamation, as it cannot now be applied as a remedy. He advised the peaceable payment of the fines and taxes imposed in order to relieve themselves of the present incubus. He reports that business has been resumed, and that everything is quiet and orderly. Altogether, the citizens feel that they now have a responsible witness to testify in their behalf, and are not left to the minions of DAVIS to lie and slander them to accomplish their unholy purposes. Gen. REYNOLDS' visit will result in good to the whole State."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—7 P. M.—The highest barometer is central over Maryland, with northwesterly winds in New-England and New-York; easterly winds in the Southern States, and clear weather very generally in the Atlantic States. The disturbance Saturday afternoon west of the Mississippi is apparently now in Iowa, with brisk southerly winds from Missouri to Wisconsin. South-east winds, with cloud, are reported from Louisiana, and brisk north-east winds in Southern Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

Brisk southerly winds are probable for to-night on Lake Michigan, and easterly winds on Lake Superior, followed by northerly winds on Monday; south-easterly winds, with threatening weather, continue on the Gulf coast, and north-easterly winds, with increasing cloudiness, in the South Atlantic States. The barometer will probably rise in New-England, with northerly winds and clear weather. Cautionary signals are ordered at Grand Haven, Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Returns Showing the Condition on the 2d of October.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The official returns from the national banks at the close of business on the 2d of October show the following condition:

VIRGINIA.—Capital stock, $3,670,000; individual deposits, $5,679,198; loans and discounts, $7,085,209; specie, $74,000. The resources and liabilities are each stated at over $14,500,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Capital stock, $1,610,000; individual deposits, $2,080,560; loans and discounts, $3,412,517; specie, $27,000; resources and liabilities, $5,665,240.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Capital stock, $1,900,000; individual deposits, $1,656,454; loans and discounts, $2,803,261; specie, $17,000; resources and liabilities, $5,329,412.

GEORGIA.—Capital stock, $2,384,000; individual deposits, $[illegible]; loans and discounts, $3,129,[illegible]; specie, $[illegible]; resources and liabilities, $[illegible].

ALABAMA.—Capital stock, $[illegible]; individual deposits, $[illegible]; loans and discounts, $[illegible]; specie, $[illegible]; resources and liabilities, $[illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS.—Capital stock, $3,500,000; individual deposits, $4,670,894; loans and discounts, $[illegible]478; specie, $116,740; resources and liabilities, $[illegible].

TEXAS (with one exception).—Capital stock, $[illegible]; individual deposits, $[illegible]; loans and discounts, $[illegible]; specie, $[illegible]; resources and liabilities, $2,371,[illegible].

ARKANSAS.—Capital stock, $200,000; individual deposits, $[illegible]; loans and discounts, $[illegible]; specie, $3,317; resources and liabilities, $612,[illegible].

KENTUCKY.—Capital stock, $4,782,710; individual deposits, $2,347,193; loans and discounts, $[illegible]775,653; specie, $9,000; resources and liabilities, $11,834,[illegible].

CINCINNATI.—Capital stock, $4,000,000; individual deposits, $6,826,803; specie, $82,000; loans and discounts, $7,[illegible]; resources and liabilities, $19,822,918.

ST. LOUIS.—Capital stock, $6,360,000; individual deposits, $4,001,345; loans and discounts, $9,269,396; specie, $22,583; resources and liabilities, $19,566,634.

CLEVELAND.—Capital stock, $3,200,000; individual deposits, $4,292,318; loans and discounts, $5,893,096; specie, $7,516; resources and liabilities, $11,714,797.

Telegraphic Brevities.

SOLOMON ELLENSTEIN was shot and instantly killed on Saturday, at Tigerville, Terrebonne Parish, La., by WILLIAM VOOHIS, a desperado. The murderer was arrested.

The Coroner's jury at Los Angeles found a verdict against a large number of persons of all nationalities, participating in the riot and murder of the Chinese, and against a number of others for expressing sympathy and encouraging them.

The steamer *Fort Smith* struck a snag on the Mississippi six miles above the mouth of the White River, on Friday evening, and sunk to her boiler deck. She is a total loss, and is not insured. She had 370 bales of cotton for Memphis, which will be saved. No lives were lost.

CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., the broker deputed by Mr. Treasurer MARCER of Philadelphia, to sell the city's bonds, and through whose failure that city is said to lose nearly half a million dollars, has been held in $50,000 bail on a charge of embezzling the city's funds, and in $20,000 bail on a charge of larceny as bailee.

THE KNIFE AND PISTOL.

Stabbing Affray in Brooklyn.

During a free fight in the tenement-house No. 360 First-street, Williamsburg, yesterday, CHARLES DENNE twice stabbed HENRY VANDERHOFF in the back, but the wounds were slight.

Probable Murder.

JAMES LAMB, of No. 441 East Eleventh-street, was brought to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, last night, suffering from a severe stab wound under the left shoulder-blade. He stated that he quarreled with a man in East Twelfth-street, who plunged a knife into him and then fled. LAMB refused to give the name of his assailant. Dr. MACLAY examined the wound and pronounced it dangerous, and sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

A Man Killed by a Policeman in Jersey City.

Shortly after midnight, yesterday morning, Officer HARNED, of the Third Jersey City Precinct, while pursuing a man who had thrown a stone into a saloon, in which the officer and others were drinking a few moments before, fired three shots from his revolver after the fugitive, one of which accidentally took effect in the body of HENRY NOLTE, who was with the officer. NOLTE died of his injuries at 10 o'clock last night. The officer has been arrested.

Probably Fatal Affray.

While standing on the corner of Ridge and Division streets, at an early hour yesterday morning, DENNIS McCARTHY, of No. 334 Front-street, and JOHN SMITH, of No. 9 Ridge-street, who were both intoxicated, became involved in a quarrel, during which SMITH drew a pocket-knife and stabbed McCARTHY in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was removed to his home, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The Coroner was notified to take his ante-mortem statement. The Police are looking after SMITH, who made his escape after the affray.

Encounter Between [illegible] and Policeman.

JOHN SMITH, an intoxicated sailor, was arrested in Second-street, Williamsburg, yesterday forenoon, by Officer KELLY, but before the officer and his prisoner reached the Fourth-street Station-house a desperate conflict occurred. SMITH, who is a powerful man, took his captor by surprise, and knocked him down, rolling him in the gutter and kicking him in a most brutal manner. His efforts were seconded by an excited crowd of men and boys and women, the latter pulling the officer's hair out of his head in bunches. In the conflict the officer broke a small club over SMITH's head, but it appeared to have but very little effect on him. KELLY was rescued by Officer ABBOTT, who found him lying prostrate covered with blood. SMITH was secured and locked up.

More Stabbing Affrays.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, PATRICK O'NEIL and JAMES COOGAN, both residing at No. 269 First-avenue, quarreled at their residence, when COOGAN drew a knife and stabbed O'NEIL in the side. The injured man was attended by Dr. COOPER, who pronounced the wound not serious.

ALEXANDER COLLINS and PETER McCARTHY, while intoxicated, yesterday, became engaged in a quarrel on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, during which COLLINS drew a knife and stabbed McCARTHY in the left jaw, inflicting a severe wound. Both parties were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

Charity Among Young Girls.

The Girls' Lodging-house, sustained by the Children's Aid Society, one of the most useful charities in the City, has been recently placed in the new and commodious building at No. 27 St. Mark's-place. Here drift in great numbers of the floating homeless girls of the City. Some brought by the Police, some directed hither by benevolent citizens, and some finding themselves their way to the house. They are a peculiarly poor and unfortunate class, exposed to many temptations. In the house they are taught house-work, or the use of the sewing-machine, and are dispatched as rapidly as possible to places. During the past month over 100 applied for admission, and all have been supplied with situations. Besides these, 174 were admitted to the Sewing-machine School, during the month, and have learned the use of the machine. Though entering utterly destitute, they go forth with a trade with which they can earn from $1 to $2 a day. It is earnestly requested that all our citizens meeting with young girls, begging and in a state of destitution, in the streets, would send them at once to this benevolent institution. It should be understood, however, that young girls only are received and not women of mature years. It is hoped that the benevolent ladies of the City will often visit this Lodging-house.

The Recent Drouth and the Fires.

From the Toronto Globe, Oct. 23.

By the courtesy of Prof. KINGSTON we have been supplied with the statistics of the rain-fall and the melted snow in Toronto during the past part of 1871, and the average for the last twenty-six years. Up to June the fall was, for 1871, 3.085 inches more than the average of the last quarter of a century for the same months. The total deficiency for those three months is thus 4.787 inches. This is enormous; and any one can understand how the absence of such an amount of moisture would make houses a mere collection of combustible material, and how if a fire once got any head at all it would scarcely be possible to stay its progress.

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GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STERLING SILVER-WARE.

Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties, in fancy silver, cased for wedding gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The works of the Gorham Company are very extensive, enabling them to employ the most accomplished talent in designing, skill in producing, and the best labor-saving machinery and method of manufacture, thus reducing the cost and bringing these beautiful wares within the reach of almost every purchaser.

The standard of this silver is that of British Sterling, 925-1000.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
[illegible] BOUQUET,
AN EXQUISITE [illegible]

[illegible] very low prices for cash, or pay in weekly or monthly installments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st.—*Advertisement.*

LONG WINTER EVENINGS!—$30 Billiard Table. Full-size cues and balls, quick rubber cushions. Diagram free. ABBOT & NICHOLLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Habitual or Temporary Costiveness may be gotten rid of and with it a great source of serious disease permanently removed by using judiciously Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Sold everywhere.

Udolpho Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam SCHNAPPS.—The immense popularity of the world-renowned Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps of Udolpho Wolfe, New-York, has resulted in frequent attempts of late at counterfeiting by persons who wish to find sale for an inferior article. This wonderful diuretic has been pronounced by thousands of the leading physicians in the country as the purest medicinal restorative offered for sale. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all druggists and grocers.

Planting Season.
FRUIT TREES—Pears of large size.
ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.
RHODODENDRONS, HARDY ROSES, &c.
Packages delivered in New-York free of charge. For catalogues address
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

Home Again.—Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, having closed his Boston office, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for falling, loss, or prematurely gray hair, sore or scurfy heads, or any cutaneous disease or complaint which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. Send for an interrogatory circular.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Important to Invalids.
Try IMPERIAL GRANUM, the most NUTRITIOUS AND DELICATE FOOD yet introduced, proved to be the only thing the stomach could retain in cases of extreme weakness. Sold by all druggists, and at the wholesale depot by CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st., corner of Maiden-lane.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Parties Using E. Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph should keep their bell set for the unoccupied parts of the house during the day, and for the entire house during the evening as well as night. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price $3. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machine in the world. Prices from $45 to $100. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Cozy and Comfortable Houses, with small coal bills—by using Roebuck's Weather Strips. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry go to GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Wood Carpeting. No. 400 Broadway. Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

Fox's Stylish and Elegant Hat go Direct to the Manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

PIPER—MINETT.—On Monday, Oct. 9, at the Parish Church, All Saints, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxon, England, by Rev. Thomas Williams, M. A., ROBERT F. PIPER, of Cumberland House, Shepherd's Bush, London, to ALICE, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Minett, Esq., of Manor House. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati (Ohio) and Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

DIED.

BACHE.—Of typhoid fever, at the residence of his mother, No. 231 East 32d-st., on Saturday night, in the 23d year of his age, JAMES PHILLIPS, second son of the late James T. Bache.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERG.—At Tübingen, Germany, Sept. 7, 1871, JENNIE, eldest daughter of J. Bayard Kirkpatrick and wife of Herman C. Berg.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, No. 2 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

CROKER.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, 1871, ANNIE M., daughter of Henry and Mary Croker.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 235 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

ELPHINSTONE.—At Newark, N. J., Oct. 28, SARAH MARGARET, wife of Wm. H. Elphinstone, and daughter of the late George C. Thorburn.

Funeral from St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, Monday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock. Morris and Essex trains leave Barclay-st. at 11:20.

ELLIMAN.—Accidentally drowned, on the 18th inst., J. CHARLES B. ELLIMAN, eldest son of Charles B. and Josie J. Elliman, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FURNISS.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 29, at his residence, West 100th-st., Bloomingdale, WILLIAM P. FURNISS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Michael's Church, 100th-st. and Broadway, at 2½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 1, without further invitation.

FOWLER.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, WILLIAM FOWLER, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, in Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 31, inst., at 11 A. M., and at the First M. E. Church at White Plains, N. Y., at 12 M. Carriages will be at the depot at White Plains on the arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from 42d-st.

VAN RENSSELAER.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, Foster, son of Francis and the late Annie Constable Van Rensselaer, aged 13.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

YATES.—On Sunday, Oct. 29, JAMES G. YATES, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Lexington Lodge No. 310, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 140 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 10; whole tickets $40, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circular or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
WERE AWARDED THE
FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
WORLDS' FAIR, PARIS, 1867, and LONDON, 1862.

The STEINWAY PIANOS are universally conceded to be
THE LEADING FIRST-CLASS PIANO
now before the public. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists. They are used by all the principal concert troupes whenever attainable. They have a truly "world-wide" reputation, being largely exported to Europe and all parts of the civilized world, and they are sought to be imitated by nearly all American and European Piano-makers.

STEINWAY & SONS' MAMMOTH MANUFACTORY
is the most perfectly-arranged and extensive establishment of its kind in the world. The published official revenue returns have revealed the fact that "the amount of their yearly sales exceed those of the twelve largest piano-makers of New-York combined."

STEINWAY & SONS call special attention to their
NEW PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with double iron frame, patent resonator and tubular frame action, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured.

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED
FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and illustrated catalogues, with price lists, mailed free on application.

WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 38 Wall-st.

LOUISVILLE CONCERT.
AID OF PUBLIC LIBRARY KENTUCKY.
POSTPONEMENT.

Owing to the general paralyzation of all interests throughout the country, consequent upon the terribly disastrous conflagrations at the West, this entertainment and drawing has been unavoidably postponed until Dec. 16, 1871, when it will positively take place. Sale of tickets at the New-York office, No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, will close Dec. 15.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
together with the original OIL-PAINTINGS.
CALL AND SEE THEM.

Illustrated catalogues to be had gratis, at the Fair, or on application to
L. PRANG & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.—The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation, I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and arouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take outdoor exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the Faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring or Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of October I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.
JOHN F. HENRY,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AGENT.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—LET THOSE who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

OFFICE OF THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT A MEETING HELD THIS DAY, having elected Mr. MARCUS F. HODGES, formerly President of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, their President, in the place of Mr. WILLIAM H. DIXON, resigned, it was unanimously resolved to increase the capital stock to $[illegible].

This Company will hereafter occupy and continue its business at No. 120 Broadway.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1871.

EUREKA MACHINE CARVING CO., Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st.,
Busts of Prominent Men, Brackets and Hard-wood Ornaments, for
DECORATING.
Figure Carving a Specialty.

DEVILED MEATS, FOR LUNCH, BREAKFAST, &c. W. Underwood & Co.'s original and only genuine make, a delicious relish for the table. Sold by the best grocers. Wholesale, No. 202 Fulton-st.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY,
appointed by the citizens of New-York, assembled at the Cooper Institute on the 4th of September last, invite their constituents to meet them at the same place on

THURSDAY, the 2d of November, at 8 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the proceedings of the Committee, and to hear their views on the duties of citizens in the impending election. All persons, societies and organizations who desire to put an end to corruption in Municipal affairs, and to bring to justice the plunderers of the City Treasury, are invited to attend.

The Chairman of the Committee will preside and present its report, and addresses may be expected from

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq.,
MAX GOEPP, Esq.,
and other distinguished speakers.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOTEL IN Washington, fashionably located on corner of K and 14th sts.; recently enlarged and refitted; contains sixty-five rooms in all, most of them well furnished; will be leased only to a responsible party, and for five years or more. Address J. MOORHEAD, agent, Hamilton House, Washington.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE BOOK TRADE AND THE PUBLIC.

The great favor with which our
JUVENILE CLASSICS
have been received by both old and young, and the flattering literary criticisms from many of our most prominent and high-toned journals, both secular and religious, have prompted us to give greater variety and beauty of illustration to the splendid works in oil-color painting produced by
THE RUTHERFORD PARK PRESS.

We aim to couple artistic excellence and originality of design with instruction and amusement for children and youth, in which neither pains nor expense will be spared.

The New-York *Tribune* says:

A new series of attractive books for the young has been issued from the Rutherford Park Press by R. SHUGG & CO., under the title of "Juvenile Classics," which will command attention by their elegance of illustration and typography, and the adaptation of their contents to youthful tastes. The enterprise of the Rutherford Park Press appears to be a novel venture in juvenile literature, and from the good taste and agreeable character of the present specimens, it bids fair to take a prominent place in the specialty to which it has made so handsome a start.

The New-York *Evening Post* says:

Messrs. R. SHUGG & CO., of No. 52 Chatham-st., have brought out, in rich variety and gay attire for the holidays, many illustrated books and pamphlets which will make the nursery riotous with merriment. A [illegible] series comprising "Cock Robin," "John Gilpin," "Simple Simon," and other favorite ballads; a collection of "Fables," with engravings in colors; "The Adventures of Little Fantasy," and a gorgeous ballad all about "Little Workers," such as butterflies, moths, spiders, &c.; "God's little creatures that work without hands," make up a collection of wonderful interest and attractions.

The New-York *Observer* says:

Juvenile Classics.—The neatest and most attractive picture-books for children are made at the Rutherford Park Press, by R. Shugg & Co. They include some of the oldest and most popular ballads, with the most amusing illustrations, and the present [illegible] are so beautifully executed that they [illegible] nothing to be desired, and cannot fail to [illegible] popular for Christmas books, and indeed, for all the year round. The Rutherford Park Press, producing such gems of art as these, will make for itself a name quite as widely known as the "Riverside" and "University."

LITTLE WORKERS. Large quarto, in stiff board covers, 4 large oil-color plates, retailing ... $1 00
FABLES. Nos. 1 and 2, quarto in oil colors. 50c. each.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS, quarto, in oil colors ... 50c.
COCK ROBIN, quarto, in oil colors ... 50c.
LITTLE FANTASY, quarto, in oil colors ... 50c.
NURSERY RHYMES, 4mo, 32 pages, in oil colors ... 50c.
A B C and SILHOUETTE BOOKS in great variety, at lowest rates.

Any of the above works, on receipt of price, will be sent by post or express, prepaid.

Liberal discount to the Trade. Catalogues sent free on application. R. SHUGG & CO., Publishers, No. 52 Chatham-st., Near Printing-house-square, New-York.

REV. DR. McCOSH, REV. WM. ARTHUR, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, McDONALD CLARK, with "Self-Educated Man in American Society," [illegible] and other rich reading in Nov. No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; 30 cents, or $3 a year. News-men have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

I. REAL FOLKS.
By Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY. 1 vol. 16mo. Uniform with "We Girls" and "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life." With Illustrations. Beautifully stamped. $1 50.

Mrs. Whitney has the rare fortune to win for her stories the interest of both old and young, and few American writers have so large a constituency of readers as she has gained. This success is not due to any artifices, but to the genuine interest of her tales, the lifelikeness of her characters, the freshness of thought and the healthy tenderness of feeling which pervade her books and give them a value far surpassing their great merits as stories. "Real Folks" possesses all the attractive and excellent qualities of Mrs. Whitney's previous books, and cannot fail to commend itself to the hearty good-will of the thousands who shall read it.

OSGOOD'S LIBRARY OF NOVELS.
II. THE PREY OF THE GODS.
By FLORENCE MARRYAT, author of "Love's Conflict," "Veronique," "Her Lord and Master," &c. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

This forms the second volume in Osgood's Library of Novels. It is a story of English society, written with the knowledge and spirit for which Florence Marryat is distinguished. English critics speak of it in almost unqualified terms.

For sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.
E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM NOMINATIONS.
ANTI-TAMMANY.
For Justice of the Supreme Court,
GEORGE C. BARRETT.
For Judges of the Superior Court,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS, JOHN SEDGWICK.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
CHARLES P. DALY.
For Justice of the Marine Court,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Register—FRANZ SIGEL.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Eighth Senatorial District.
Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
For Senator,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
For Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
HORATIO N. TWOMBLY.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS.
For Senator,
MICHAEL NORTON.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION RATIFICATION MEETING, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at Head-quarters, No. 122 West Broadway. The following distinguished speakers and others will address the meeting:

Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM,
Hon. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY,
Col. BENJ. A. WILLIS,
Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER,
Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

All citizens in favor of State and municipal reform are requested to be present.

By order. ANDREW W. LEGGAT, President.
JOHN WILLIAM HEATH, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, } Secretaries.

A MASS-MEETING, UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Seventeenth Ward Council of Political Reform, will be held in Germania Assembly Rooms TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the Reform nominations. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Col. N. M. GAYLORD and others will speak in German and English.
BENJ. TATHAM, President.
WM. JOHNSTON, Jr., Secretary.
Dr. J. HEINE, J. N. HAWS, JOHN A. FOLEY, } Committee of Arrangements.

GRAND RATIFICATION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE AND LOCAL TICKET. The Republicans of the Eighth Senatorial District, and all others who favor a successful reform in our State and City Governments, are requested to meet, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock, in the East-side Hall, corner of 2d-av. and 38th-st.
COMMITTEE.
William F. Haradon, Henry C. Robinson, Benjamin Pare, Otis T. Hall, John A. Eagleson, Cyrus T. Frost, John Cooper, Jr.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A regular meeting will be held in the West Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON, FREDERICK R. COUDERT, Esq., and others.
JULIUS W. TIEMANN, President.
P. HARWOOD VERNON, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at No. 224 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock. WM. H. PALMER, President. JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

22D, 19TH, 12TH WARDS, 8TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—For Senator, Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, honest man's candidate. Tax-payers, working men, reform, irrespective of party, down with corruption.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the colored Republicans will be held at Shiloh Church, corner Prince and Marion sts., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. WM. FREEMAN, President. CHAS. KING, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR ASSISTANT Alderman, Twenty-first Assembly District, OTIS T. HALL.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week the volume of business transacted at the Exchange has been larger than at any time thus far this season for a corresponding period. Two very important sales have taken place, namely: The auction connected with the disposition of the Spofford estate, conducted by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., on Tuesday, and the sale of property on Washington Heights, belonging to the Chittenden estate, made by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., on Thursday. Both transactions attracted a large number of buyers and others interested in real estate, and both were attended with success, the latter to a remarkable degree. The market generally during the week has been more active than usual, and closed firm. In suburban sales, owing to unpropitious weather, but little if anything has been accomplished. Brooklyn real estate continued at a deadlock, but with better prospects for the future. In New-Jersey and Westchester realty brokers report considerable activity, and in fact, the general tone of business is better for the season of the year than we had reason to expect would be the case. The total sales of City real estate at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 28, amounts to $1,380,809 as against the sum of $352,875, for the previous week, a large increase and a very large average.

THIS WEEK'S LIST OF SALES.

During the present week, although with the exception of the sale of property belonging to the Lockwood estate by S. DINGEE on Thursday, no auction of special interest is to occur, a large variety of real estate will be offered in small lots, at the Exchange, from day to day. Several suburban auctions are also announced. The following is a list of the transactions projected, at which the realty referred to will be offered for sale by the auctioneers respectively named:

Monday, Oct. 30.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, Brooklyn real estate as follows: Premises No. 301 Columbia-street, east side, 48 feet north of Woodhull-street, embracing a four-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot in size 20 by 80; also premises No. 140 Sackett-street, south side, 115 east of Columbia-street, comprising a three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot in size 18.10 by 100.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., at Norwood, N. J., on the line of the Northern Railroad, 300 choice villa plots, eligibly located and within a few minutes walk of the railway station; sale on the premises at 1 P. M. Special train from foot of Twenty-third-street via ferry at 10¾ A. M., and from Chambers-street at 11 o'clock. Maps, tickets, &c., at office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street. This auction was adjourned from Thursday of last week by reason of the inclemency of the weather.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at an executors' sale, by order of the executors of MARGARET L. LAWRENCE, deceased, the following City property: Three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 63 Amity-street, north side, between Wooster and Laurens streets, house 25 by 48, lot 25 by 90; three-story brick house and lot No. 80 Amity-street, south side, 25 feet west of Thompson-street, house 25 by 48, lot 25 by 80.4, and the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 63 Washington-square, or South Fourth-street, located on the south side of the thoroughfare, between Thompson and Laurens streets, house in size 25 by 55, lot 112 feet deep. Also, by same firm, to close an estate, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 719 Lexington-avenue, east side, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and the four-story brick house and lot No. 272 First-avenue, west side, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, first-named premises 20 by 45 by 65, last-named 20.9 by 45 by 70. In addition, by same auctioneers, in a partition sale, by order of the heirs of JOHN CALLAHAN, deceased, four building lots, in size each 25 by 102.2, situate on the north-east corner of Seventy-second-street and Fourth-avenue.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, at public auction, City real estate, as follows: Two four-story and cellar brick tenement-houses (with stores) and lots, known as Nos. 1,979 and 1,981 Third-avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street, lots together 40.11 by 82, houses each 60 feet deep; four-story and cellar brick tenement-house and lot No. 203 One Hundred and Ninth-street, south side, in rear of above, house 25 by 45, lot 25 by 100.11; four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 213 East Fifty-second-street, north side, 194.5 feet east of Second-avenue, house 20.1 by 50, lot 20.1 by 100.5; three-story and basement frame house and plot of ground, with stable in rear, No. 165 One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, north side, 125 feet west of Third-avenue, house 20 by 45, stable 20 by 30, plot 46 by 100.10; and a four-story and cellar frame tenement-house and lot, located on the north side of Manhattan-street, 269.6 feet west of Tenth-avenue, house in size 25.3 by 45, lot 25.3 by 100. The above sale is one of importance, and it is announced as peremptory, while the property offered is to be sold without reserve. By order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, at two separate sales, both under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the same auctioneer will also dispose of a house and lot—the latter 25 by 100—on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, and two houses and lots located on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, lots together in size 31 by 58.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Superior Court in partition under the direction of JOHN C. BUSHNELL, Esq., referee, a three-story and basement brick house and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known as No. 516, house 16.8 by 45, lot in depth 100.5 feet; also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of the same referee, a lot 15 by 100.4, on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 265 feet east of Seventh-avenue.

By JOHNSON & MILLER, at Scotch Plains, N. J., (auction adjourned from Thursday of last week on account of the storm,) 800 desirable building lots, located in close proximity to the Fanwood Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad; sale on the ground at 12 M., special train from foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock; maps of property, free passes for excursion, and any information desired can be obtained of the auctioneers at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at public auction, seven two-story and French roof brown-stone front houses and lots, situated on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 171 feet west of Fourth-avenue, houses each 42 feet deep; lots each 16 by 100.10. Also 7 similar houses and lots, located on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 105 feet west of Fourth-avenue. Also by same auctioneers, at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of JACOB SURGET, deceased, a building lot, 25x103.1, located on the south side of Fourteenth-street, 275 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and the following Brooklyn real estate: Four lots with the buildings thereon, situated on the south-west corner of Willoughby and Bridge streets. The buildings consist of two three-story brick houses, known as Nos. 76 and 78 Willoughby-street, and one two-story and attic brick house adjoining, known as No. 80 Willoughby. The lots together form a plot in size 107.6 by 100.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, New-York real estate as follows: Three-story and basement brick house and lot, with stable in rear, known as No. 21 Washington-square, (north,) between Fifth-avenue and Macdougal-street, house in size 25 by 75, stable 25 by 25, lot 25 by 128. The lot is sold subject to a lease expiring in 1875, with two covenants for renewal of twenty-one years each, ground rent per annum $400. Also, the desirable business property known as Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard-street, south side, between West Broadway and Church-street, embracing a plot of ground 50 by 94, with two three-story brick buildings thereon, each 25 by 45.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, the premises No. 64 Orchard-street, east side, between Broome and Delancy streets; lot 22 by 87.6. Also, by order of the same Court, under direction of the same referee, a house and lot—the latter 21.1 by 100—known as No. 575 First-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Also, under a similar order, D. P. INGRAHAM, JR., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 181.11 feet west of Seventh-avenue; lot, 16.6 by 98.9.

By JOHNSON & MILLER at the Exchange, by order of the executor of THOMAS C. MOORE, deceased, fifteen desirable building lots, located on the east side of Bushwick-avenue Boulevard, Brooklyn. Ten of these lots, each 20 by 125, form the block front between Woodbine and Ivy streets, and the remaining five, same size as above, are located on the north-east corner of Woodbine-street. The same firm will also sell several valuable gore lots belonging to the same estate, located on Putnam-avenue, and so situated as to cut off the entire southerly front of the avenue between Howard and Ralph avenues.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

By S. DINGEE, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq., referee, the following valuable New-York realty, belonging to the estate of GEO. LOCKWOOD, deceased: Three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, high stoop, known as No. 22 Beach-street, house 27 by 59.6, exclusive of one-story and basement extension, 9 by 14, lot 27 by 93.3; three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, high stoop, known as No. 10 Carroll-place, Bleecker-street, house 28.6 by 53.11, exclusive of two-story and basement extension, 9.7 by 14.8, lot 26.4 by 100; three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, high stoop, known as No. 17 St. Mark's-place, house 26 by 54.6, exclusive of two-story extension, 12.7 by 28, lot 26 by 112.10; three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, high stoop, known as No. 25 St. Mark's-place, house 26 by 54.6, exclusive of two-story tea-room in rear, 20 by 25.2, lot 26 by 112.10; three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, high basement, known as No. 137 Second-avenue, house 25 by 54.6, exclusive of extension, 7.4 by 35, lot 25 by 120; three lots of land on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant 105 feet easterly from Third-avenue, each lot 25 by 100.5, and four lots of land on Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, distant 112 feet easterly from Madison-avenue, being two lots on northerly side of Eighty-sixth-street, running through to Eighty-seventh-street, each lot 25.2 by 100.8½.

Friday, Nov. 3.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, one lot 20 by 100.4, with the improvements thereon, located on the south side of Seventieth-street, 100.6 feet east of Lexington-avenue.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

By S. DINGEE, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on the ground, at 1 P. M., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of ROBERT COCHRANE, Esq., referee, 61 acres of desirable land, forming the remaining portion of the estate of GEORGE LOCKWOOD, deceased, and situated on the White Plains road in the town named, together with a stone dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, carriage-house, stable, &c. The land will be sold in plots, in size by from 2½ to 6 acres each, and the transaction will close the business of the week.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHOE stores on Broadway, one at No. 575, has an established custom trade of twenty years, and the other at No. 1,126, is a new store with new fixtures and fresh stock; can be bought at a bargain if applied for at once. Apply to DWIGHT STUDWELL, No. 17 Murray-st., or JAMES PARSONS, No. 40 Warren-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very handsome brown-stone high-stoop house in 50th-st., near Lexington-av.; will be sold, fully furnished, at $35,000, or rented until May, 1872, at $250 per month. Apply to M. & J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

A.—24 VALUABLE LOTS BETWEEN Avenue St. Nicholas, junction with 8th-av. and the Grand Boulevard, on 145th-st., for sale low; fine present, grand prospective value. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Park—A full-sized lot, 25 feet front, facing the finest portion of Central Park; below 80th-st. Also an extra-sized lot above 80th-st., for sale at $27,500. Apply to the owner, R. WARD, Nos. 17 and 19 White-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A handsome brown-stone dwelling with every modern convenience, recently completely renovated. For sale low. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

MESSRS. V. K. STEVENSON & SON'S PRINTED list of desirable and FIRST-CLASS PROPERTIES FOR SALE can be had on application at their offices, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses, Nos. 144, 146 and 148 West 56th-st.; just finished; built in best manner; size of houses 18.9x52; lot 100.5 feet deep; see separate bills on premises; price $21,000.

LOTS IN PARCELS OR SINGLY, IN ALL parts of the City, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 180 Broadway.

HOUSES IN ALL LOCALITIES AT all prices, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 108 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A.—BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated in the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 226, New-York.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The store-houses and lots on the south-west corner of Commercial and Front sts., being about 60x80 feet. Also, a store-house and lot on Sacramento-st., near Montgomery-st., extending through the block and having front on Commercial-st. For particulars apply to Messrs. BELLOC FRERES, San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE—NEIGHBORHOOD VILLA sites—a desirable plot of ground, healthy location, south side of Staten Island, commanding extensive views of the ocean, Long Island and New-Jersey shores, well wooded and watered with living springs, convenient to railroad, admirably adapted for several cottages or a first-class hotel; terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, ROPE-WALKS, &C., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island Cities. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 262 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A conveniently-arranged high-stoop marble-front dwelling, 25x50, and extension, lot 100 feet, to let unfurnished or partially furnished, at a moderate rent. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a furnished cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable; fine shade and fruit trees, with vegetable garden; seven minutes' walk from landing; rent till May 1, $60 per month. Apply to WILLIAM F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

A COUPLE OF NEW AND ELEGANT four-story brown-stone houses and lots in fee, Nos. 31 and 33 West 52d-st., for sale; 17x52x100; trimmed in hard woods; all modern improvements. Apply on premises, or to HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 100th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE—Only $40 per month, at Yonkers, containing ten rooms, all in good order. J. YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers, or HUTCHINSON, No. 779 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORAGE STORES TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

TO LEASE—PROPERTY ON 12TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. The large four-story brown-stone houses Nos. 34 and 36 East 12th-st.; suitable for business purposes; immediate possession. Apply to owner, No. 64 Broadway, Room 24, from 12 to 1 P. M.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 5th-av., near 20th-st., to let for business purposes, for five or ten years, on reasonable terms. HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM.

FINE LOFTS, 50 BY 100, WITH steam power, to let, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS, NOT LESS than five, adapted for housekeeping, on basement and parlor floor, in good neighborhood, for small family. Address with terms and particulars, H. W. K., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH, (4TH-ST.,) AND AMITY-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Margaret L. Lawrence, deceased:

AMITY-STREET.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the north side of Amity-st., between Wooster and Laurens sts., known as No. 63. House about 48 feet deep.

AMITY-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Amity-st., 25 feet west of Thompson-st., known as No. 80. House about 48 feet deep.

FOURTH-STREET, (WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH.)—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, known as No. 63. House about 55 feet deep.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 111TH AND 112TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH-STREET.—The seven two-story and French-roof brown-stone front houses and lots situate on the north side of 111th-st., commencing 171 feet west of 4th-av. The houses are about 42 feet deep, contain heater, bells, speaking tubes, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, bath-rooms, water-closets, range, &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH-STREET.—The three two-story and French-roof brown-stone front houses and lots situate on the south side of 112th-st., commencing 105 feet west of 4th-av. The houses are about 42 feet deep, contain chandeliers, gas-fixtures, bath-rooms, water-closets, heater, range, speaking tubes, &c.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE LOCKWOOD, DECEASED.—S. DINGEE & CO., auctioneers, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, Nov. 2, 1871, under the direction of ROBERT COCHRANE, referee in partition, the following-named DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY. 1. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 22 Beach-st.; house 27x59.6—exclusive of one-story and basement extension, 9x14; lot 27x93.3. 2. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) house 28.6x53.11—exclusive of two-story and basement extension, 9.7x14.8; lot 26.4x100. 3. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 17 St. Mark's-place; house 26x54.6—exclusive of two-story extension, 12.7x28; lot 26x112.10. 4. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high stoop,) known as No. 25 St. Mark's-place; house 26x54.6—exclusive of two-story tea-room in rear, 20x25.2; lot 26x112.10. 5. The three-story and attic brick dwelling-house, (high basement,) known as No. 137 2d-av., house 25x54.6—exclusive of extension, 7.4x35; lot 25x120. 6. Three lots of land on the southerly side of 59th-st., distant 105 feet easterly from 3d-av.; each lot 25x100.5. 7. Four lots of land on 86th and 87th sts., distant 112 feet easterly from Madison-av., (being two lots on northerly side of 86th-st., running through to 87th-st.,) each lot 25.2x100.8½. Sale positive. Title perfect. Terms easy. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Fowler, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. P. & F. H. Cowdrey, attorneys at law, No. 57 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 120 Broadway; Chas. H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 243 Broadway; or to S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 23 Cedar-st., New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON give special attention to the general care and management of estates, renting property, &c.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in pursuance of a decree of partition: SUPREME COURT SALE, by Addison Thomas, Referee, of

TWENTY-SEVEN CENTRAL PARK AND GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS,

bounded by the Grand Boulevard, (old Broadway,) 10th-av., 76th and 77th sts. This property lies in the HEART of the GREAT WEST SIDE, with CENTRAL PARK and the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS east of it, and the RIVERSIDE PARK, the HUDSON RIVER, and RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD on the west. Most of this very valuable property can be improved at once, and the position of the land is HIGH, DRY, AND HEALTHY.

TERMS LIBERAL. For maps and particulars apply to ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st.; CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 61 Wall-st., or to V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, In parcels as now fenced, the valuable farm of sixty-one acres situated in the village of New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., formerly owned and occupied by George Lockwood. The plots (fifteen in number) are well located for villa sites, and range from two and one-half to six acres. Within plot No. 6 stands a tastefully-designed and substantially-built stone dwelling, erected under Mr. Lockwood's personal supervision for his own private residence. It contains kitchen, cellar, sitting-room, dining-room, two parlors, seven bedrooms, and bath-room; spring water led into the house; fine garden, fruit-trees in full bearing, beautiful shade-trees, spacious carriage-house and stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Sale positive. Terms easy. Possession immediate. Sale on the premises at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 1871. For terms of sale, maps, &c., apply to John Fowler, Jr., attorney at law, No. 31 Nassau-st.; S. P. & F. H. Cowdrey, attorneys at law, No. 57 Wall-st.; Miller, Peet & Opdyke, attorneys at law, No. 120 Broadway; Charles H. Smith, attorney at law, No. 243 Broadway; or to S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 23 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON LEXINGTON AND 1ST AVS., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the east side of Lexington-av., between 57th and 58th sts., known as No. 719. The house is about 45 feet deep, is first-class, and in good order, and has sunken area. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., by permit.

FIRST-AVENUE.—The four-story brick house and lot, situate on the west side of 1st-av., between 32d and 33d sts., known as No. 272. The house is about 45 feet deep, is in good repair, and is now rented in tenements, and pays a large rental.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND STABLE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE, (NORTH,) NEAR 5TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—The lease of the lot, together with the extra-sized house and stable, known as No. 21 Washington-square, (North,) between 5th-av. and Macdougal-st. House is three story, basement and subcellar, 25½ front by about 75 feet deep, is in fine order, and contains gas, bath and water, &c.; stable on rear of lot, 25 by 25 feet, with right of way through alley to Macdougal-st.; lot 25 by about 128 feet; is leased from George R. Rogers; present lease expires May 1, 1875, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; present ground-rent, $400 per annum and taxes. For maps and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LISPENARD-ST., NEAR CHURCH, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, Nos. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

LISPENARD-ST.—The very valuable plot of ground known as Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard-st., south side, about 200 feet west of Church-st., together with three-story brick buildings, 50x45 feet. Plot 50x94 feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRAIN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOT ON WEST 14TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John L. Brower and James Surget, executors of Jacob Surget, deceased.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The lot of land, situate on the southerly side of West 14th-st., 275 feet west of 8th-av.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable brick-store property on the south-east corner 3d-av. and 109th-st., Nos. 1,979 and 1,981 3d-av. and No. 203 East 109th-st., the four-story brown-stone house No. 213 East 52d-st., the three-story French roof frame house with stable, No. 165 East 114th-st., size of ground 46x100; the four-story tenement-house north side Manhattan-st., distant 269 feet 6 inches west 10th-av. Maps, giving full particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 37 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 120 Broadway.

This Company, after paying all losses sustained at Chicago, will stand as follows:

Cash Capital - - -	$400,000
Surplus over - -	125,000
Cash Assets Oct. 25, 1871, over	$525,000

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

FIRST IN THE FIELD AFTER CHICAGO.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY.

NO. 140 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., Oct. 21, 1871.

The requirements of the statute and general order of Hon. George W. Miller, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department, are complied with under oath, after the Chicago fire, and presented as follows:

Assets.

Bonds and mortgages (first lien)	$239,000 00
Temporary loans (on call)	49,250 00
United States Bonds (par value)	100,000 00
Premiums collectable	11,229 20
Interest accrued (but not due)	1,281 25
Cash	1,003 84
Total	$[illegible]

Deduct.

Capital stock	$200,000	
Losses unsettled	16,450	
Chicago losses as follows:		
R. Hoe and Co. of New-York	2,000	
Baker, Smith & Co. of New-York	2,000	
Bowen, Whitman & Winslow	6,000	226,450 00
Surplus Oct. 21, 1871		237,274 29
Contribution to the Chicago Relief Fund per R. B. Mason, Mayor (since paid)		1,000 00
Net surplus Oct. 21, 1871		$236,274 29

G. V. H. OSTRANDER, President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to this 23d day of October, 1871. JAMES HARRISON, Notary Public.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 21, 1871, over	170,000

This Company lost nothing by the Chicago fire, has no unsettled losses, and no agencies, having for more than twenty years done only a local business, and insures good risks in New-York and vicinity on favorable terms. H. M. FORRESTER, President. JOHN WEST, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

Agency, No. 62 Wall-St. OCT. 24, 1871.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - $500,000

The Company have advices from their Vice-President, now at Chicago, who CONFIRMS the previous estimate of their losses, which cannot exceed $450,000.

Their Assets prior to the Chicago Fire $1,077,000
Chicago loss $450,000
All other outstanding claims .... 47,220— 497,220
Net Assets over all claims $579,780

JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

QUEEN INS. CO. OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital - - - $10,000,000

NO LOSSES IN CHICAGO.

U. S. OFFICE, NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

LOSSES IN CHICAGO, $2,000,000, WHICH LOSSES ARE BEING ADJUSTED AND PAID BY THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD.

ASSETS, AFTER PAYING THE LARGE SUM LOST, $4,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID SINCE ORGANIZED OVER $30,000,000 FOR LOSSES, AND CONTINUES NOW, AS HERETOFORE, TO OFFER RELIABLE SECURITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

NEW-YORK AGENCY, No. 62 Wall-st.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INS. CO. OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, G. B.

Will have intact after deducting Chicago losses:

CAPITAL, (coin)	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE	2,400,000
LIFE ASSETS AND ANNUITIES	11,000,000
Total	$23,400,000

of which $1,300,000 is invested in this country, and will remain for the benefit of the business in the United States.

WM. CONNER, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM'L P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.
BRANCH OFFICE: No. 50 William-St.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

The standing of this Company after paying all losses sustained by the recent conflagration at Chicago is as follows:

CAPITAL	$300,000
SURPLUS OVER	100,000
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	400,000

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 153 BOWERY.

ASSETS OCT. 18, - - $400,000
LOSS IN CHICAGO, - - 25,000

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, Oct. 1, 1871	108,000
Total	$308,000

The Company has no agencies, and loses NOTHING BY THE FIRE IN CHICAGO.
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus	30,000

THIS COMPANY HAS NO AGENCIES, AND HAS NOT SUFFERED BY THE CHICAGO FIRE.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 46 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)

Cash capital	$200,000
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871	491,016
Unpaid losses	15,000
Gross amount at risk in and around Chicago	41,500
Surplus over capital after deducting Chicago risks	233,516

JAMES R. LOTT, President.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

CUNDURANGO.

BLISS, KEENE & CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT. THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, and ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES, is prepared from the genuine CUNDURANGO BARK, from Loja, Ecuador, secured by assistance of the authorities of that country. Sold by all druggists in pint bottles, having on them our name, trade-mark and full directions for use. Price, $10. Laboratory, No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO, French clocks and sterling silverware, best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD, No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner 14th-st., No. [illegible] 8th-av., corner 39th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE-STS.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

NOVELTIES AT LORD & TAYLOR

NEW GOODS and Attractions in General Just Opened.
OUR Stock of SILKS is unsurpassed. Also
VERY Stylish SUITS for Fall and Winter wear, Of our own superior manufacture, and
EMBRACING every Novelty to be procured in the Paris and Berlin Markets.
LINENS, Sheetings, Towellings, Flannels, Napkins.
TABLE CLOTHS; most complete assortment to be found in the City.
INVOICES of BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS of our own importation, low.
EVERY possible requisite in UPHOLSTERY (Carpets, &c., at Grand-st. only.)
SHAWLS, Broche, Ottoman striped and Wool. Also, plaid Shawls of every kind.
A complete stock of genuine FURS. Also, A number of
THE stylish Velvet Cloaks, trimmed with fur, at moderate prices.

LORD & TAYLOR
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

At the GREAT EAST SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
PROPRIETORS
E. Ridley's & Son.

By Steamer: 1,000 pieces Silk Velvets and Velveteens, every color, MANTILLA SILK VELVETS, 28 inches wide, $8 50 per yard—specialty. From Europe, one case of Shaded Gro Grain Ribbons for Bows, at 25 cents per yard. LOOK AT SASH RIBBONS. Per Steamer Hansa. Cases of Fancy Goods ready. Bargains in Yankee Notions in Corsets. Corsets, at 65 cents, up. Look at our French Corsets at $2 pair. REAL LACES. Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Silk Fringes. Hosiery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Boys', Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Under-garments. Cheap.

KID GLOVES!!!
JOSEPH'S CLEARING OUT AT 75 CENTS. Joseph's 2 Buttons at 90 cents. Alexandre, $1. Perinot at $1 50; Two Buttons, $2.
FROM EUROPE, FOUR CASES OF OUR NEW GLOVE, to which we invite attention.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

E. Ridley's & Son, SECOND FLOOR.
FUR DEPARTMENT,
UNDER-GARMENT DEPARTMENT, INFANTS' CLOAKS AND DRESSES. Over Ten Thousand Dollars of Knitted and Woven Worsted Goods, without advance in price. HATS AND BONNETS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, All the New Shapes, Largest Stock in this City, without doubt.
NO FANCY PRICES.
Felt Hats 75c., $1, $1 25, sold everywhere at $1 50 to $2 50.
COME AND SEE
Our East Side Establishment, now the Largest but one in this City, And the LARGEST SILK AND MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. Crowded with Cheap Goods in all the Departments. EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

JOBBING ROOMS.
TO MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK. EAST SIDE OF THE CITY. COME AND SEE. The largest stock of SILK and MILLINERY GOODS in this City, cheap. SPECIALTIES: VELVETS, VELVETEENS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c. Desirable scarce goods can be found here. EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, NOS. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A SPECIAL SALE.
At JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
$200,000 WORTH OF BLACK DRESS GOODS,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
NEW DESIGNS IN Mourning Suits and Bonnets.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, CLOAKINGS, &c.

MLLE. CELY, FROM PARIS,
Has just arrived with a large assortment of the newest and choicest patterns of Ladies' White Muslin Dresses, Collars and Sleeves, real lace Pocket Handkerchiefs, Opera Cloaks, &c. Specialties of Trousseaus. Orders given here will be most carefully attended to by her Paris house. NO. 40 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.

HEADS OF FAMILIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR NEW STYLE OF BOOTS AND SHOES FOR BOYS. S. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av.

NEW FALL GOODS.
RICH DRESS-TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES and VELVETS, in Pieces and Bias, CROTCHET and SILK GIMPS and FRINGES, POINT, THREAD, GUIPURE and VALENCIENNES TRIMMING LACES, our own importation. RIBBONS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES IN BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, REAL POINT LACES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, CAPES, &c. The above goods, bought at the recent auction sales, are fully 25 per cent. below the market prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

MME. TILIES, FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.—Dresses made in any style from $3 to $12; Cloaks from $2 to $6; perfect fits guaranteed. Polonaise pattern, 25c.; skirts, 10c.; child's gabrield, 35c.; ladies' cloaks, 25c. Cutting and fitting by tailors' system. No. 449 6th-av.

PLAID BLANKETING, TWO YARDS wide, only 40 cents per yard; low-priced carpetings in great variety; heavy brown-grey blankets, made blankets, plush robes, $3 each. 103 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO VERY efficient, trustworthy girls, (City or country;) one as thorough cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or can assist in fine washing and ironing; have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL FAMily by two sisters; one as professed cook and the other as chamber-maid and laundress; both thoroughly proficient in their respective capacities and have excellent City references. Apply at No. 261 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOmen, situations either in private family or boarding-house; one to do cooking, washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid, assisting with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 128 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, birds and desserts of all kinds; can send up a dinner in good style. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 11 East [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; can bone and lard, brown gravies, soups, jellies, ices, game, desserts, &c.; will assist in washing; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, a situation; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; bone and lard, brown gravies, soups, jellies, ices, desserts, game, bread and biscuit, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; was a cook in London for years; best City reference from her last place; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on machines; experienced nurse; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to see to grown children, or light chamber-work; has good reference. Call at No. 158 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Room No. 36.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker and lady's maid by a highly-recommended woman; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; also, first-class operator. Apply at No. 110 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 West 26th-st., in shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent woman; is thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; can give many years' City reference. Call at No. 134 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, situations together, one to do the cooking, washing, &c., the other to do chamber-work and washing; both have good references from last place; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country; five years' references; Brooklyn preferred. Call for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTestant, a situation to take care of children; refers to present employer, with whom she has been seven years, and where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 41 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress in a respectable private family; thoroughly understands fluting; has excellent reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is fully competent and understands all kinds of dishes, soups and pastries; can give the best of City reference where she has lived for several years in one family. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing if required; good City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or do chamber-work and assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL, Supply employers in the City or country with reliable SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC. NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1862.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A situation in a private family; is an excellent bread baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 255 3d-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY DESIRABLE young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work; best City testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American widow as chamber-maid or to do housework in a small family; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 243 East 31st-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 38 4TH-av., situations for a number of American, English, Scotch, Irish and others, seamstresses, nurses, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, professed and other cooks, house-workers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, laundress, fine washing or waiting, by a Protestant young woman; excellent laundress, fine washer and fluting; competent waitress; City or country; best City testimonials. Call at 380 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETent woman, as good cook and an excellent baker; understands pastry; will assist in the washing; is economical and neat in her kitchen; has several years' City reference. Call at 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker; country or City; best references. Call at No. 385 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy and capable person as first-class chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; fourteen years' best City references. Call for two days at No. 174 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

FIRST-CLASS HELP.

Both male and female help of all nations and religions immediately furnished for City or country by applying at the oldest agency in the United States, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 178 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking, pastries and desserts of all kinds; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; excellent City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 308 3d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or wait on young ladies; can give seven years' references; can be seen in her present situation, No. 14 East 43d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting, &c. Call or address No. 148 West 28th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen, waiters, errand boys, &c., at SIMMS' select agency, No. 541 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A young woman, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business, with the best of references. Apply at No. 67 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as maid to a lady or grown children; cuts, fits and makes dresses and sews on the machine. Can be seen at No. 403 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; competent of taking care of an infant if required; no objection going in the country; best of City references. Call at 165 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE AS cook and laundress, the other as laundress and chamber-maid. City reference required; wages $12. Apply at No. 21 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent girl, a situation as first-class waitress; excellent City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general housework; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of H. HILD.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, the care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or infant; with the best of references. City and country. Call for two days at No. 237 6th-av., near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and nurse, or plain sewer; City reference. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor.

FAMILIES WANTING GERMAN, French, English, Irish or American help in any capacity can be suited at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR cook to assist in washing and ironing, by a first-class young woman and excellent cook; lived in the best families; best City reference. Call at 380 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, engagements to go out by the day; cuts and fits children's dresses; best references. Apply at No. 1,272 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and assistant chamber-maid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 19 East 27th-st., between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference as to capability. Apply at No. 420 6th-av., near 26th-st., room 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by the day or week; best City references. Call or address No. 135 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; City or country; good references. Apply at No. [illegible] West 15th-street.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, to do washing for a few families or gentlemen at her residence, or would go out by the day. Call at No. [illegible] 23d-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of growing children and do sewing; excellent reference from last employer. Apply at No. 211 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; fluting and mangling; best City references. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do light housework; best City reference. Apply at No. 441 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress to grown children; can assist in dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 18 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City references. Address W. B., No. 140 West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETent young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 147 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements to go out by the day; excellent City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 18 Up-town Advertisement Office, [illegible] West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS French lady's maid, (Parisienne;) an expert dress-maker. Address Box No. 15 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS for grown children, to go to California, by an intelligent, respectable French lady. Can be seen, with the best of references, at No. 403 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 406 5th-av.

AT BESDELL'S, NO. 348 6TH-AV., WILL BE found a large selection of competent and reliable servants of every capacity, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best references. Apply at No. 1 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Apply at [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of baking, desserts, &c.; best City references. Apply at No. 128 West 19th-st., grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or will do chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 680 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a good family's washing by the dozen; good reference if required. Call at No. [illegible] West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 149 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at [illegible] West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as waitress in a private family; City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse to grown children; would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as nurse; best of City references. Call at No. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and laundress in a small private family. Call at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible], third floor, back.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (American Protestants;) the man as coachman and general useful man on a gentleman's place; the wife as good cook and laundress; understands milk and butter; both have excellent references, and will be found willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at address No. [illegible] Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a highly respectable Protestant man; will be found obliging; no incumbrance; good City reference; country preferred; will make himself generally useful [illegible]. Please address A. S., for two days, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a married man; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in the first families in this City, with one of whom he lived sixteen years; [illegible]. Address M. M., [illegible].

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a sober man, who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted with the City, and can give the best of long City reference. Can be seen till engaged, or address J. R., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French male cook in a private family; an expert in pastries, desserts, European and American cookery; City references. Address C. C., Box No. 18 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. [illegible] 6th-av., at W. M. Stewart's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City references. Address B. W., Box No. 5 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. [illegible] West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands both; the best of reference from his last employer. Address E. Mc., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man; understands the care of horses; is a good, careful driver; has good City reference. Call or address W. M., No. [illegible] 6th-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter by an Englishman; is perfectly competent, and refers by permission to Mr. Samuel McLean, No. [illegible] Duane-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FRENCHman and wife, one as waiter, the other as maid and dress-maker; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 403 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. [illegible] 4th-av., livery stable.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN, with good recommendations from former employers in this City, a situation. Address, at the French dyer's, No. [illegible] West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman or waiter in a private family; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A man that has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, and can furnish good references. Address GROOM, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (NO family) a situation as first-class coachman; City or country; best City references. Apply at No. [illegible] Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; long experience in the business; good reference. Address M. J., care S. Smith, florist, No. 1,301 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WAITRESS WANTED—A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as waitress in a small private family; also wanted a German girl for general housework and plain washing. Apply with references on Monday or Tuesday after 10 o'clock, at No. 11 East 24th-st., near Madison and 4th avs.

$16.—WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, a highly-recommended woman to cook, wash, and iron; must be fully competent. Apply at No. [illegible] Lexington-av., near 49th-st.

WANTED—A LADY, AS HOUSEKEEPER, to take charge of a large house; will require first-class abilities and references. Apply by note to Box No. 5,140 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BUTLER, ONE WHO THOROughly understands his business and has first-class references. Apply at No. [illegible] 5th-av., Monday from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; City reference required. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., corner of Lexington-av.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at REDUCED PRICES. Our entire stock warranted. BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 61,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Oct. 14.....COLUMBIA.....Saturday, Oct. 28.
Wednesday, Oct. 18.....THE CITY OF PARIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 1.
Saturday, Oct. 21.....AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, Nov. 11.
Saturday, Oct. 28.....EUROPA.....Saturday, Nov. 18.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter.

The new steamships of the express and freight line, the Anchor Line, have opened a branch office at No. 7 Broadway, where tickets can be obtained, railroad stations in any railroad station West, North and South, and baggage be checked to destination.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $80 and $90, according to location.
Cabin children tickets, good for twelve months, accompanying first accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those coming for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid steamships of this popular route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LORRAINE.....Saturday, Nov. 4
WASHINGTON.....NOUVELLE.....Saturday, Nov. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.....FRANCE.....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.....DAUPHIN.....Saturday, Dec. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70
Third cabin.....$40 | Steerage.....$30

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Attention is further called to the advantage from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the delays of examination at the Channel, thereby saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MAILHENNIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

BREMEN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Nov. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Wednesday, Nov. 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 16, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 18, 10 A. M.
and every subsequent Saturday and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold:		Payable in Currency:	
First cabin	$75	First cabin	$80
To London	$80	To London	$85
To Paris	$90	To Paris	$95

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be sold here at reduced rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 45 North River.
FRANCE, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson, Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $80 and $90, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
French steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $28 currency.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Nov. 1 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Nov. 4
Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 15 | Algeria, Saturday, Nov. 18
Java, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 18
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Algeria, Saturday, Dec. 2
Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 | Abyssinia, Saturday, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15 gold additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Sight drafts, bills of exchange, payable in Gold, Sterling, Francs, Marks, and other coins of the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York EVERY SATURDAY, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.....Nov. 11, 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-room, smoking-room and bath-room amidships, midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE INMAN AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch one of their fleet steamships from NEW-YORK RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[illegible] Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.
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THE PULPIT.

Denunciations of Corruption in High Places.

Special Services in Some of the Churches—Anniversary of the John-Street M. E. Church—Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson's Farewell.

Political Corruption—Discourse by Rev. D. McAllister in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Last evening, Rev. D. McAllister, General Secretary of the National Association of the Amendment of the Constitution, preached in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church on "The Cause and Cure of Political Corruption," taking for his text the tenth, eleventh and twelfth verses of the fifty-sixth Psalm. He spoke substantially as follows:

This portion of the Divine word is one among many which refers to Kings and Judges in the olden time, but it applies just as well to a republican form of government, and commands that the ruling power be exercised in the fear of God. In connection with this command we have threatenings that we will perish by the way; we incur the displeasure of the King of Kings. This displeasure is expressed in the form of national calamities. One of those is the corroding of political corruption as it destroys the vitals of the nation. We are suffering in this country under this form of national judgment. We find all around us fearful corruptions. A man said to the speaker, that the fact of a person holding office under Government meant that he was a demagogue or a scoundrel. This statement might be exaggerated, but evidence would bear out this conclusion. Now, we should seek the causes, in order that we may apply the remedy. Many things have been proposed of late for remedies. Some say that Republicanism is a failure, but we do not believe it. Political corruption is moral corruption, and we will find the cause in some moral thing. There is but one sufficient cause for all this corruption, and that is the failure of our nation to found and administer its government on religious principles. This nation has failed to do this, and until it does, we will have political corruption. The distinction is drawn between nation and Government. The first is the moral being of a country, and the second is the agent of the nation in its control. The nation is bound to establish and maintain its Government on moral principles. The nation is a moral being, and is capable of being influenced by moral motives. We have a large national debt, for which the nation is accountable, if it remains unpaid five hundred years from now. This shows that it is a moral being. The moral law governing the nation is God's law. We should, therefore, acknowledge Him. The Bible is the revelation of God's law, and we should look to it for our guide. It is asked by some men, what would you think of a business company which acknowledged God in its charter? We claim that God should be recognized by corporations as well as individuals. No business association can take away life, but Government can, and therefore it is different from all business corporations. None deny the right of Government to punish and protect. Here then we have a nation in moral relations to God and bound to acknowledge Him. In order to do its duty fully the nation must establish itself on a religious basis. Government, as the agent, must carry on its work and must incorporate in its constitution an acknowledgment of God's authority. Having power lodged in its hands the next thing is to exercise this power in accordance with God's law. The Bible is the foundation of national legislation and when a State administers its government in accordance with it it is founded on pure principles. When this country was founded this principle was acknowledged. In the Declaration of Independence this principle was recognized, but when the Convention assembled to frame a constitution it sat five weeks before the proceedings were opened with prayer, at last Benjamin Franklin called attention to the fact and asked that prayer be offered daily. The motion which Franklin offered was defeated by an adjournment, for the Convention, except two or three individuals, thought prayer was unnecessary. The Constitution was framed without any recognition of Divine Providence. One reason for this was perhaps the close relations we were placed in with France. The views of the framers of the Government were that it was best for us to have as little to do with God, as a nation, as possible. Luther Martin, a member of the Convention, says that the clause which forbade the exaction of a religious test from candidates for office was adopted by a large majority who were in favor of establishing the Government outside religious principles. About nine years after we entered into a treaty with Morocco, and that treaty expressly states that this Government is not founded on Christian principles. Judge Story says the Jew, Mohammedan and infidel can find shelter here, finding nothing in the Government to interfere with their creed. The effect of this absence of recognition of God's law is seen in the political corruption around us; office-holders lose all moral restraint when entering public life. Good men become corrupted just as soon as they get into office. Our politicians are corrupted because we do not recognize God in the foundation of Government. When we set up irresponsible persons, it shows to all men that they may act regardless of any moral restraint. The speaker was well persuaded that if Government would acknowledge God, it might not prevent corruption entirely, but it would go a great way toward correcting it. It will not do to have it foisted into the Constitution without the consent of the people. Mere forms of words will not do. If it had been inserted at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it would have been better; for then each State had a predominating religious influence. Our forefathers made a sad mistake when they omitted this act. Now, if it can be inserted in the Constitution, it will have a good effect. In having this acknowledgment incorporated in the Constitution, we will have a moral effect which will be marked at once. We have left this question too long, and instead of electing Christian men for office, we find that the electors choose the worst class of men to the highest office in the land. The pagan and infidel is just as eligible to office as the more sincere Christian. Let us then say that we will have none but God-fearing men to rule over us, and pass laws to that effect. The Revised Statutes regulate the qualifications of witnesses. Infidels who do not believe in God cannot be witnesses in any case. These qualifications are demanded of witnesses, yet an infidel is declared by State and Federal enactments to be qualified for the highest office in the land. In conclusion, the speaker urged that the movement to secure the recognition of God in the Constitution be agitated until it was incorporated therein. Then we would be able to prevent the election to office of men who were notoriously corrupt.

Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler on the Present Condition of Municipal Affairs.

In the Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last night, the pastor, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, preached a sermon on political corruption. There is no place, he said, where conscience is more needed than in public affairs, and in our own country at this time,—a conscience that shall make men, seeing that the destinies of the land are in the hands of those who rule the ballot-box, excuse their solemn duties as in the presence of God. As a stream seldom goes higher than its source we must see to it that the purifying elements of religion and education are carried among the masses. The representative men will reflect the character of the constituency. If the community sets up a Morrissey, or a Tweed to be its leader, it is simply because they represent the average sentiment, the average morality, and reflect the public feeling of those that chose them. For the present lamentable condition of affairs in New-York and Brooklyn, it is useless to hold universal suffrage responsible, and declaim against it. You might as well contend against the law of gravitation. Universal suffrage is part of our being, and by it we must stand or fall. It is in our hands to make it, if we so determine, the greatest of blessings, or, forgetting and failing to perform our duty, we may permit power to gravitate into the hands of the ignorant, and find ourselves in consequence living under a million tyrants. The duty of the hour lies in the combination of honest men against the thieves.

An Appeal for Chicago Churches.

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, the rector of St. James Church, Chicago, spoke yesterday morning at St. Thomas' Church on the late calamity in Chicago, especially as it affects the interest of the Episcopal Church. The preacher said, "Would it not be a great thing if I could telegraph to my parish that St. Thomas' Church pledged $10,000, one-fourth of what is required to rebuild St. James' Church in Chicago." At the close of the address Dr. Morgan gave notice that in the course of this week the parish would be called upon for this object. After the service one gentleman sent in his name for $1,000.

John-Street Methodist Church—Celebration of the One Hundred and Third Anniversary.

Yesterday the one hundred and third anniversary of the dedication of the John-street Methodist Church was celebrated with appropriate services, which commenced with a love feast at 9 A. M., presided over by Rev. J. B. Merwin. The regular morning services commenced at 10½. The edifice was filled to overflowing, many of those who formerly worshiped in the old church, but had removed from the neighborhood, being present. On the platform were the pastor of the church, Rev. Jesse T. Peck, Rev. W. H. Dyckman, the presiding Elder, Rev. J. B. Merwin and others. The sermon was preached by Rev. Jesse T. Peck. One hundred and three years ago, he said, the same theology was taught in this church that is taught today. Supposing that, instead of Embury for a teacher, they had had Ralph Waldo Emerson. Instead of the Methodist Church standing, as it does today, firmer than ever, the teachings of these moonstruck philosophers would have destroyed it. We should have had nothing but polished abstractions, in place of the sound old theology which teaches us to worship God as the creator of all things.

After the sermon a collection was taken up, to aid in paying off the liabilities of the church, amounting to $2,500. Rev. Mr. Dyckman, Rev. Mr. Peck and wife, Presiding Elder Merwin and several others were made life members.

In the afternoon there was a reunion of the old pastors and members of the church; in the evening a reunion prayer-meeting, and a sermon by Rev. Thos. Guard, of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

Rev. Dr. Prentiss on the Wrongs Inflicted by the Ring—What Will Follow if these Wrongs are not Redressed.

Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of the Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue, preached a telling sermon on the crisis, yesterday morning. The doctor is a man of cool, dispassionate judgment, not given to preaching on politics, and his words will have weight in many quarters.

Dr. Prentiss preached from the appropriate text from Ecclesiastes, third chapter, seventh verse: "There is a time to keep silence and a time to speak." He commenced by referring to the great calamities in Chicago and the scattered communities of Michigan and Wisconsin, and proceeded to show that there were even greater public evils than these, and the duty of the Christian minister as a faithful watchman in such a crisis was to stand up for the principles of truth and justice. They are evils, he said, which consume not the property of the community but its self-respect, its honor; which pollute its moral atmosphere, drug its conscience, infuse poison into its veins, paralyze its will, cover it with shame, trample its manhood in the dust and render it a reproach and by-word through the world. An evil of this deadly sort is the very one under which this City is groaning; so stupendous that we should cheaply purchase exemption from it, if in no other way, by such a conflagration as has laid Chicago in ruins, or such a visitation of the sword as lately befell Paris. New-York is the first City of the nation, its commercial Metropolis, a principal centre of its most important religious, social, literary, financial and political forces; its daily and weekly Press is a miracle of energy and enterprise and influence; it is eminently a representative City; its voice has always been potential in public affairs and has sounded out into other countries more widely and with more effect than any other city on the Continent. And yet it appears on evidence of carefully-attested facts and official documents that the Government of New-York for years now has been largely wielded in the interest of a gigantic system of public theft, swindling, fraud and forgery. It is enough to make the world stand aghast. The boldness and assurance with which these crimes have been committed are even more alarming as symptoms, as they show the consciousness of immunity and of power to carry out these schemes of iniquity. The men who have conspired to rule and ruin our City have defied assault. They have laid their plans with so much skill; they have adjusted the laws so perfectly to the furtherance of their designs; they have surrounded themselves, like the robber chiefs of the Dark Ages, with such troops of dependents; they are so sure the ballot-box is on their side, or that they can make it so; they have such boundless faith in the efficacy of money to bribe to silence, if not co-operation, political foes as well as friends, that they have counted on immunity in carrying out still larger schemes of iniquity. If their confidence is well founded, if this trouble passes over, and they are left unpunished in possession of their stolen millions, if especially they shall remain or again be elected to power in spite of the revelation of their crimes, then I am assured we are on the era of scenes never witnessed in this country before; scenes as much out of the line of ordinary civil events as the colossal frauds committed by these men are out of the line of ordinary theft and dishonesty. For it is certain that such a catastrophe would indicate a fatal defect in our institutions, so far at least as the great cities of the country are concerned, or else a fatal apathy on the part of the people which would forebode fierce anarchy and conflict in the future. On this account the nation and the civilized world are watching us in this momentous crisis. This is not the place to go into the details of these crimes. If they appeared in fiction one should regard them as tales of Oriental fancy. They are on a scale of magnificence that would startle Emperors and Kings bent on robbing their subjects. What if this gangrene should spread, as it has long been threatening to do, throughout the body politic? We must not forget that moral evils of the sort we are considering, when once they have reached a certain degree of violence and power, tend to spread like a conflagration or a pestilence; they stimulate the worst passions of society; they grow strong by what they feed on; they are eager to protect themselves by drawing the greatest possible numbers into complicity with them. Interest, fear, hatred, ambition, all urge them on, and serve to swell their ranks. Consider what fatal power there is in the example of successful wrong-doing. Who can estimate the baleful influence of the spectacle of prosperous fraud rolling in wealth, luxury and power, bidding defiance to law, and laughing at the old-fashioned notions of conscience and religion. After alluding to the causes of this startling phenomenon of high-handed wickedness, the sermon closed with an appeal, especially to young men, to devote themselves to the service of society as well as of religion, or rather to consecrate themselves to the service of religion through a better service of society.

Rev. Dr. Thompson's Farewell Sermon—His Acknowledgment of the Gift of $55,000 from His Congregation.

In the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Rev. Dr. Thompson preached, yesterday morning, his farewell sermon. His discourse was founded on these words: "I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all His people." The preacher said: I feel it to be a religious duty as well as a personal privilege here upon the Lord's Day, and in the Lord's house, and as in the face of all the world, with devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, and with overwhelming gratitude to you, my people, to testify of the munificence—the magnificence—of the provision which you have made for my support and comfort to the end of my days. What am I, or what is my work, that you should love and cherish me after this sort? I receive your bounty with a humility as deep as the gratitude with which I acknowledge it. I cannot appropriate it to myself as a personal favor, though your generosity has been pleased to convey it under that form. Not anything in me, but that which is in you, is honored and illustrated by this gift. Your loving consideration for the office of pastor in the Church of Christ, your generous appreciation of the ministry which Christ hath ordained, your loyal consecration to Christ himself as the head of the Church, these are the sentiments which have found expression in a gift beyond precedent at once in its nobleness and in its tenderness. Not because I have lived among you for almost a generation, but because I have been your pastor, not that I may live without temporal anxiety in the future, but that I may be enabled to devote such strength as God shall preserve to me unto his glory—for these highest, best of Christian motives it is that you have so honored yourselves in honoring your now disabled and retiring servant.

Opening of St. Barnabas' Chapel, Brooklyn.

The opening services of the new chapel of St. Barnabas, Bushwick-avenue and Kossuth-place, Brooklyn, were held yesterday morning. There was a large congregation present. The new chapel is a very pretty frame building, about 90 by 35 feet, of the Gothic style of architecture, and will seat about 400 persons. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn.

Bishop Littlejohn, after his sermon, referred to the financial condition of the new church. There had been no special services that day, for the reason that the church was not out of debt, and it could not be consecrated until it was. There was a funded debt of ten thousand dollars, and also a floating debt of about seven thousand dollars, and it laid with the people to pay them off. Liberal subscriptions were made by the congregation. The Holy Communion was administered, and the services were then brought to a close. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there was a special Sunday-school service, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trinity Church, preached the sermon.

New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society.

A public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church was held, last evening, in the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-street, near Grand. Mr. A. V. Stout presided, and opened the meeting with prayer. Addresses were made by Rev. George Hollis and Rev. Wm. H. Boole.

The Williamsburg Mormons.

At the Mormon place of meeting, Grand-street, Williamsburg, yesterday, Elder Sharples appealed to God to save the Prophet Brigham Young, and the Saints, and throw their enemies into confusion. Other Elders made stirring appeals to the congregation, urging them to continue steadfast in the faith and be prepared to fight for it if they were so directed by God and his Prophet.

The "Street" Boys' Meetings.

The Children's Aid Society has recommenced the Sunday evening meetings with the street boys, to be continued throughout the Winter. The gentlemen who conduct these meetings have met with great encouragement in their labors. The services were conducted last night by Mr. M. Dupuy, in the absence of the regular attendant, Mr. Howard Potter. The boys—newsboys, boot-blacks, baggage "smashers," and peddlers—presented a somewhat grotesque but very interesting appearance as they joined in the singing and listened to the speakers. Mr. J. G. Hoyt delivered an excellent address on "flowers," which delighted the poor boys very much.

A COLORED MARTYR.

Oration by Rev. Henry H. Garnett—Colored Men Warned Against Their Political Enemies—The Men They Should Support.

An oration upon the life and character of Prof. Octavius V. Catto, of Philadelphia, who was killed in the riots at the recent election in that city, was delivered, last night, at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (colored,) corner of Marion and Prince streets, by Rev. Henry Highland Garnett.

Mr. Garnett said that but a few days ago an accomplished scholar, a brave soldier and a good citizen, was stricken down in the streets of Philadelphia, for no other crime than that he had attempted to exercise his right to vote after his own choice. While the people there assembled were filled with mingled sorrow and indignation, Octavius V. Catto was lying in an early grave, his body rent with gaping wounds. He was sleeping in death, but the principles for which he died still live and are growing. He was slain because like many of his race, he would not affiliate with corrupt politicians. Their bribes and threats having failed they resorted to the cowardly weapon of the assassin. The death of Catto had not lost a man from the loyal ranks; the colored people were driven by the deed to take a firmer stand by the side of law-abiding people. They who killed him were of those who were responsible for all the wrongs that have been done the colored race during the past two hundred years. Mr. Garnett compared the rioters in Philadelphia to the Kuklux of the South. He said all color distinction must be done away with. Catto, he said, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1839, came to Philadelphia with his father when he was seven years old, received his education there, and taught in the Philadelphia Institute for Colored Youth; he had been Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction in Columbia; was a Major of Militia in Philadelphia, and died while in the discharge of his duty. He called upon the colored young men of New-York to weigh well their action; the party that had prompted the assassination of Catto were the unfailing enemies of their race, no matter what new departures they might take, and the only course for colored men was to stand by the noble band of patriots who had destroyed slavery. He called upon them to pledge by the tomb of dead Catto an endless war against those whose policy had killed him. An appeal for aid for the sufferers by the Chicago and Western fires was made, and a collection taken up.

The Russian Fleet Still at Sea.

The dispatch from the American Consul at Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, dated Oct. 5, wherein he states that the Russian Squadron, with the Grand Duke Alexis aboard, was in that harbor at the time of his writing, and that they would not sail until the 9th, has created the greatest disappointment, not alone among the gentlemen who have made such extensive preparations to receive him, but among the community generally. If the Grand Duke sailed from Madeira on the 9th of October, he must have escaped the heavy westerly gales which have raged in the North Atlantic for the past ten days. The course of the Russian Squadron from Madeira to New-York would run it into the low latitudes, where, at this season of the year, south, south-east, and other favorable winds prevail. In the meantime the United States squadron of reception lies at its anchorage inside the Bar at Sandy Hook, anxiously awaiting His Imperial Highness' arrival, while the United States steamer *Tallapoosa* cruises outside during the day, in order that the American Admiral may not be taken unawares and allow the Russian Admiral to come upon him and prevent the courtesy of the first salute intended by Vice-Admiral Rowan. The Russian Squadron cannot be very far from the American shore, and at any moment during the coming week we may expect to hear of its arrival off Sandy Hook. It is somewhat strange that notwithstanding preparations on an extensive scale are being made to welcome the Grand Duke in Philadelphia and Baltimore as he passes through those cities en route for Washington, no steps have been taken in the national capital to give the son of the Czar a fitting reception while on a visit to the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

The Tobacco Difficulty.

As may be seen by our Havana letter of the 18th October, published in Saturday's Times, the subject of tobacco intended for American shipment was creating quite an excitement. We are informed from a source worthy of credit that the volunteers in the service of the Spanish Government threatened to throw overboard all the tobacco on the wharves awaiting transportation to the United States. American buyers are somewhat anxious about future shipments.

Attempted Suicide.

Catherine Eger, a German woman, residing at No. 69 Lillie-street, Newark, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor yesterday afternoon. Officer Bayer, who was called immediately upon the discovery by her friends, summoned a physician and her life was saved.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

E. Vallez, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

The new time-tables for the Winter of the South-side and Long Island Railroad go into effect today.

Martin McCormick and Thomas Christie were committed by Justice Hogan yesterday for burglary.

William Bennett, who was pushed off one of the Hudson River Railroad cars on Saturday night, died yesterday.

Bishop Young, of Florida, and Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, are at the Coleman House.

Gen. Hatch, of the United States Army, and Hon. C. H. Winfield, of Goshen, are at the Hoffman House.

Judge C. H. Sanford, of Connecticut, Col. John Gowan, of Russia, and Col. F. W. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

While carelessly handling a pistol, yesterday, Joseph Carroll, of No. 372 Second-avenue, accidentally shot himself in the thigh, causing a severe though not dangerous wound.

Judge R. C. Hurd, of Ohio, Gen. W. N. Caler, of Illinois, Hon. J. Harshman, of Dayton, and Dr. Edward Bishop, of London, are at the St. Nicholas.

The steamer *D. R. Martin* has been seized by the United States Marshal on a claim for $25,000 damages put in by an expressman named Barry.

George Fields, aged seventy years, a resident of New-Berlin, Chenango County, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday morning in his room at French's Hotel.

Assistant District-Attorney Emerson has instituted a civil suit against Harry Hill, to recover penalties for not obliterating stamps on whisky barrels.

Albert Goldeman was arrested last night and locked up, charged with setting fire to some papers in the office of Louis S. Cornfield, No. 8 Greenwich-street. The fire was extinguished before any damage had been done.

On Saturday, John Lazarus was arraigned before Judge Barnard, on a charge of false registration in the Tenth District of the Fourth Ward. Judge Barnard discharged him on his own recognizance, giving him a warning.

Joseph Scullen, a blacksmith, was committed at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Hogan, for stealing a watch, chain and clothing belonging to Margaret Moran, of No. 147 Cedar-street.

The body of the man found floating in the North River on Saturday was identified yesterday as that of Charles B. Elliman, of New-Brighton, Staten Island. He was drowned by accident.

Yesterday the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in England telegraphed to the Secretary of the branch society in this City to forward £50 to Chicago for the relief of their fellow-workmen.

The Commissioners of Emigration have received a letter from the Governor of Wisconsin acknowledging the receipt of subscriptions from the department for the sufferers by the North-western fires.

Lucia Middleton, of No. 65 Grand-street, was committed yesterday, by Justice Hogan, for stealing a small sum of money from Bertha Bernhard, in Washington Market, on Saturday. Edward Smith, a confederate, who attempted to prevent his arrest, was also committed.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Charlotte Perkins and Elizabeth Adams were committed by Alderman Plunkitt, on the complaint of Louis First, of No. 922 Third-avenue, who charged them with "lifting" goods from the counter in his store.

Yesterday, as Mr. N. Mason, of Twenty-fourth-street, was driving a fast trotting mare before a light buggy, the animal was frightened by a passing New-Haven freight-train, and dashed along Madison-avenue at a fearful pace. The wagon was overturned, and Mr. Mason thrown out and seriously injured.

On petition of Mr. Henry Bergh, the Surrogate had ordered all the lawyers engaged by various parties interested in the Bonard will to appear before the Court this morning to define the position they each occupy in the case. Contention and petty wrangling between the lawyers appears to have caused much delay in the settlement of this protracted case.

A fire broke out at 6½ last evening in the building No. [illegible] Warren-street, occupied as a children's nursery. The building was filled with a dense smoke, and a number of infants asleep in their cradles narrowly escaped being suffocated. The babes were rescued by the matron and some neighbors, and the building was but slightly damaged. The fire was caused by a defective heater-flue.

BROOKLYN.

The Health officer's report shows only 174 deaths in Brooklyn from all causes last week.

The Art Association building will soon be completed.

Senora De Morales Lemus, widow of the late President of the Cuban Junta, died at No. 371 Bedford-avenue, last week.

The teachers of the Brooklyn Public Schools met Saturday, in the rooms of the Board of Education and organized a Life Insurance Association for mutual assistance in time of need. The following officers were elected: President, C. E. Tuthill, of School No. 28; Vice-President, Miss C. A. Brooks, of No. 3; Recording Secretary, T. E. Ryan, of No. 26; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Terry, of No. 31; Treasurer, Leonard Dunkley, of No. 14. The Board of Managers are: E. Rush, of No. 13; Mrs. E. Folger, of No. 28; Miss Bush, of No. 11, and Mrs. E. P. Putnam.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday a little child of Ira B. Tuthill, of New-Suffolk, was fatally burned, the result of playing with matches.

The contractors of the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad have been compelled to stop work, many of their men being unpaid.

Work commences this morning in laying track on the Central Railroad at three different points on the Plains.

Long Island farmers are suffering under a manure famine. New-York, which has hitherto been the principal point whence this fertilizer has been obtained, has this season failed to meet the demand.

Mr. B. F. Wells, the Clerk of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors, who was fatally burned recently, died last week at his residence, Upper Aymboyne.

The closing exercises of the Queen's County Teachers' Institute, occurred Friday at Roslyn. Addresses were made by Messrs. McDonald, Sterns, Hicks, Covert, Titus, Nye and Norton.

The New-York steamer *Cittzen* has reduced the number of trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor to one per week. The Hartford and New-London steamer *Sunshine* lays up today for the Winter.

The following is the rate of taxation for the towns in Suffolk County the coming year on each $100: Huntington, $2 60; Smithtown, $1 65; Islip, $1 90; South Hampton, $1 28; East Hampton, $1 25; Brookhaven, $1 30; Riverhead, $2 23; Southold, $1 24; Shelter Island, $1 40.

The residents of the western part of Long Island are complaining of the target nuisances. At Hunter's Point, Astoria, East New-York, and other villages bordering on New-York or Brooklyn, from one to five of these political black-mailing machines arrive each day, and without an exception some depredation is complained of. Both at Hunter's Point and East New-York disgraceful fights have occurred between rival organizations, and in one instance the entire Police force was called out to preserve order.

STATEN ISLAND.

There were ten square-rigged vessels at anchor at the upper Quarantine grounds yesterday.

The Staten Island Ferry Company's officers will be tried next month. Besides the criminal suits, over one hundred civil suits have been commenced, the several amounts ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.

The engine of the 6 o'clock train on the Staten Island Railroad, while standing in the depot on Saturday, through the carelessness of an employe of the Railroad Company, started prematurely, and tearing through the wall of the engine-house, was embedded in the mud outside.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Republicans of Elizabeth have renominated Mayor Francis B. Chatum.

On Saturday, a new line of horse-railroad was opened in Paterson.

Jersey City has a cash balance in its treasury of $275,000.

[Advertisement.]

A Country Worth Seeing.

For beauty of scenery, fine healthy climate and good soil, no place is superior to Daytona, thirty miles south of St. Augustine, upon the Atlantic coast, Florida. Inquire of M. Day, Jr., No. 34 Park-row, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gent's Dress Hats.—Hebberd, No. 419 Broadway, near Canal-st., has the best. His stock of dress and undress hats is large. Silk Hats, $7.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	Oct. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Nov. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Nov. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 2	New-York	Bremen.
India	Nov. 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Abyssinia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	Nov. 4	New-York	London.
St. Laurent	Nov. 4	New-York	Havre.
France	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Rising Star	Oct. 30	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Nov. 2	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	Nov. 4	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

MONDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. F. Beach, L. Wight and wife, M. Froud, Mrs. C. K. Waite and infant, E. P. Cole, Mrs. E. W. Stone, 3 children and nurse, W. W. Carter, Mrs. M. E. Hewett, T. M. Thayer, Mrs. M. P. Fuller and 3 children, Miss E. Whipple, T. Lamoureux, M. Kilduff, F. Kin, T. C. Dunn, Miss Mareschell, H. M. Keith and servant, J. T. Isaacson, J. Solomon, Capt. Du Kanstre, J. H. Harry, A. Jacoba, Capt. Whiteberry, A. S. Tranna, Miss Larneando, Miss Martin, Miss Wise, A. A. Winship, Capt. Stivers, R. Abercrombie, and 112 in steerage.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—L. Levi, J. H. Cranston, Mrs. A. F. Smith, Mrs. M. Hussey, C. C. Duncan, H. P. Loverwig, wife and child, Geo. W. Lamar.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:25 | Sun sets....4:59 | Moon rises..[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:35 | Gov. Island..3:25 | Hell Gate..10:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 29.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. 28th, at 10 A. M., 25 miles S. of Cape Henry, passed steam-ship Henry Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Oct. 28, 11:30 A. M., lat. 36 12, lon. 75 02, passed steam-ship Missouri, hence for Havana; 12:35 P. M., steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Died at sea Oct. 21, Mrs. Sarah E. Lamoureux, cabin passenger.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had N. E. winds up to Hatteras.

Steam-ship Niagara, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to G. B. Merrick.

Ship Asia, (of Glasgow,) Nelson, Calcutta July 24, with mdse. to Munsinger & Pitsipio. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 16, and crossed the Equator Oct. 4, in lon. 31 30. Had fine weather throughout the passage; Sept. 13, lat. 30 40 S., lon. 14 15 E., spoke ship Sirbutis, (N. G.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth, Eng., 35 ds. out; Sept. 17, lat. 24 31 S., lon. 1 44 E., bark Jules de Bonnamay, (Fr.,) from Maracaibo for Nantes, 33 ds. out.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, McStoker, Liverpool Sept. 16, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Chillingham, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Bears, Southampton 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage; from lon. 30 W. down to 60 W. had a succession of strong westerly gales; since moderate easterly gales; was 15 ds. W. of the Banks; Oct. 22, off Sable Island, spoke brig Ashwood, from Newfoundland, for New-York.

Bark Nashwauk, (of Arichat,) Leblanc, Pictou via Arichat, 9 ds., with coal to C. E. Swain & Son, vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had strong W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails. Oct. 19, shipped a heavy sea, which stove [illegible], filling the forecastle with water and breaking [illegible].

Bark Manitobah, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Hartlepool 42 ds., with railroad iron to order. Vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage and had fine weather to the Banks; thence 20 ds. with strong W. gales and calms.

Bark Ada, (N. G.,) Peers, Liverpool 61 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the Southern passage and had strong W. winds most of the time.

Brig Halifax, (of Halifax,) Power, Old Harbor, Jam., 12 ds., with logwood to E. De Cordova—vessel to Whitman Bros. Had strong E. N. E. winds most of the passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port bark Emma, (of Truro,) Forbes, ldg. for Philadelphia, and schr. Lizzie Cochran, do. for New-York.

Brig Polaris, (N. G.,) Johnson, Santos 45 ds., with coffee to Simon De Visser—vessel to Funck, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 8, in lon. 36; had fine weather; Oct. 11, lat. 22 19, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. Fortuna, from New-York, for Jamaica.

Brig Anna, (of Bermuda,) Morrow, Manzanilla, Cuba, 18 ds., with mdse. and 5 passengers to J. De Rivera & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Had N. E. winds the entire passage; Oct. 28, off Absecom, passed a fore and aft schr. bound N., with the loss of foremast.

Schr. David Nichols, (of Islesboro,) Wyman, Satilla River 8 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Was 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Annie E. Crammer, Crammer, Norfolk, with railroad ties.

Schr. C. E. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Maggie Cummings, Smith, Philadelphia, for Cohasset.

Schr. M. E. Carlisle, Northrup, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. T. Patterson, Brown, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. T. P. Abel, Fowler, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kenear, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Blackstone, Arnald, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Frank Menvin, Bunce, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Thos. Hill, Hall, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Hall, Hall, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rappahannock, Jackson, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Smith, Port Johnson, for Norwich.

Schr. H. H. Drew, Dunn, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. L. W. Hine, Lane, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ella Mathews, Eaton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Allen, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Westmoreland, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. L. Lockwood, St. John, Salem, for Georgetown.

Schr. J. M. Kinsam, Kinsam, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Veranda, Bond, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mediator, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Cordova, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Elizabethport, for Sandwich.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Horace L., Francis, Elizabethport, for Greenport.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Emma, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Manhattan, Maloy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Saxon, Godfrey, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Thos. Cooper, Samuels, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. John Muslove, Garlick, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Stephens, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Martha, Mott, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Planter, Mason, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. W. D. Mangram, Chase, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Fly, Heath, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Elizabethport, for Harwich.

Schr. S. A. Boice, Yates, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Mart, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pacific, Spears, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Price, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Lilly, Warrenton, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Idaho, Jacobs, Port Johnson, for Fall River.

Schr. Orenet, Heath, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Hickman, Small, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Alnira, Hagerty, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Cabot, Marshall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Henry, Baker, Port Johnson, for Westley.

Schr. Leona, Wildey, Port Johnson, for Newport.

Schr. Lottie, Davis, Braintree, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abigail Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ira Laffrenier, Coleman, Boston.

Schr. Eliza, Ball, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higsby, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza White, Deacon, Virginia.

Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. Wave, Bowker, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Bark Annie Ada, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Moore, from Bordeaux Sept. 5, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Mary Lawton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ross, from Hartlepool Sept. 14, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken; by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Arr. ship Tasmanian, from Liverpool; bark Rome, from Shields; brig Elizabeth, from Malaga.

The bark Conquest, from Stockholm for Boston, was seen off the east end of Nantucket on Saturday morning showing a signal of distress, and was reported as having been ashore on Little Round Shoal on Thursday and came off leaking. A pilot was sent on board, and the vessel proceeded for Boston, as she needed no assistance.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—Arr. schr. A. Dehart, from Baracoa.

Sld. bark Anna, for Canary Islands.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 29.—Arr. ships Joseph Fish, from Boston; Tiger, from Havana, and George Green, from Phoenix Island; brig Waldane, from Havana, and schr. Mabel Hall, from New-York. The Mabel Hall struck on an oyster-bed as she was coming in and was leaking badly.

Foreign Ports.

PORT OF ASPINWALL, Oct. 20.—Arr. Oct. 2, steam-ship Borussia, from Hamburg; 4th, steam-ship St. Thomas, from Liverpool; 4th, brig Anna, from New-York; 5th, steam-ship Elbe, from Savanilla; steam-ship Tornado, from Santiago de Cuba; 7th, steam-ship Tasmania, from Southampton; 8th, schr. Maria, from Coast; 8th, schr. Phoenix, from San Blas; steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from New-York; schr. La Libertad, from Carthagena; 10th, steam-ship Cornelia, from Jamaica; 11th, [illegible], from Santa Martha; 15th, schr. J. Prince, from St. Andres; 16th, schr. Joven Italia, from Carthagena; 17th, steam-ship Tasmanian, from Greytown; schr. Louisa, from Porto Bello; 18th, bark New-York, from New-York; schr. Juanita, from Porto Bello; sloop Darth, from Rio Diablo; 19th, steam-ship California, from Liverpool; steam-ship Hanover, from Savanilla, &c.; schr. La Pacheta, from Rio Indio.

Sld. Oct. 3, schr. Nile Amra, for Carthagena; 4th, steam-ship Borussia, for St. Martha; 6th, steam-ship Elbe, for Southampton; 10th, schr. La Pacheta, for Rio Indio; steam-ship St. Thomas, for Liverpool; 11th, brig Anna, for New-York, via San Blas; 11th, steam-ship Caraibe, for Jamaica; 12th, steam-ship Borussia, for Hamburg; steam-ship Tasmania, for Greytown; 15th, schr. Maria, for San Blas; schr. La Libertad, for Boca del Toro; 20th, schr. J. Prince, for St. Andres.

PORT OF PANAMA, Oct. 20.—Arr., Oct. 4, Peru, from Callao; 12th, Guayaquil, from Guayaquil; 15th, Guatemala, from Central America; 19th, Montana, from San Francisco; 20th, Honduras, from Central America; Arequipa, from Callao.

Sld. Oct. 11, Peru, for Callao; Salvador, for Central America; Constitution, for San Francisco; 16th, Guayaquil, for Guayaquil.

REAL LACES

An importer declining business has consigned to me the choicest part of his stock, consisting of

CHANTILLY, POINT APPLIQUE AND REAL LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, POINT, POINT APPLIQUE AND THREAD LACES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES AND COIFFURES,

and a great variety of EMBROIDERIES.

ALSO,

GUIPURE AND THREAD TRIMMING LACES.

These goods were bought by himself in Europe at the lowest prices, and will be offered at about the cost of importation.

This is an extraordinary opportunity to buy REAL LACES at a great discount on the usual prices.

FRIEND PITTS,
No. 862 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 & 567 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
ARE OPENING THEIR NEW INVOICES OF
IMPORTED WATCHES AND CHAINS.
AGENTS FOR
The Waltham Watch
IN BEST VARIETIES.

MERINO UNDER-WEAR,
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers,
AND
Fine Furnishings UNRIVALED,
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
INVITE THE SPECIAL ATTENTION
Of the Trade
TO THEIR NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF
Astrakhan and Seal-skin Goods,
COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT
NOVELTIES
In Jackets, Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Muffs, Boas, Gloves, &c.,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade Sts.

BUFFALO ROBES,
WOLF ROBES, CARRIAGE ROBES,
SLEIGH ROBES,
Lap Robes, Horse Blankets.
The largest collection in the country, for sale by
SAMUEL SHETHAR & CO.,
No. 548 Broadway, New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Assets Oct. 1, 1871..$4,723,206 52
Losses at Chicago will not exceed - - - 2,000,000 00
Leaving Cash Assets of the Home Oct. 12, 1871 2,723,206 52
All Losses will be promptly paid and policies issued as usual.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
J. H. WASHBURNE, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 12, 1871.

BUY YOUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OF
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW CLOTHING HOUSE,
NO. 1,130 BROADWAY.
Finest ready-made Clothing and custom work for Gents and Boys in
AMERICA,
AND PRICES LOWEST.
Every parent should inspect our Boys' and Children's Garments.
LOBDELL & TINSLEY.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
WHARF PROPERTY
For sale or lease on Gowanus Canal and Company's basins.
OFFICE, COR. 3D-ST. AND 5TH-AV., BROOKLYN.

SPARKS FROM THE CHICAGO FIRE.
Orders for the above received to date will be ready by the 1st inst. Insurance companies or other business concerns desiring to use the SPARKS as an advertising medium please apply at once. First come, first served.—No. 44 Exchange-place, Oct. 27, 1871.
SIMON AUB.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Book mailed for 25 cents.

FANCY ARTICLES IN SILVER
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL DESIGN IN THE
JAPANESE STYLE.
THESE ARE MADE IN GREAT VARIETY OF FINISH, OXYDISED, OXYDISED AND GILT, GILT, &c., &c., AND PUT UP IN DECORATED CASES OF THE SAME STYLE, ARE ENTIRELY THE PRODUCT OF OUR OWN FACTORY, AND CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.
Cash Capital - - - $500,000 00
Surplus Oct. 1, 1871 - - 2,127,496 21
Gross Assets - - - $2,627,496 21
Limit of Chicago Losses as fixed by Agent at that City after Investigation - - - $1,200,000 00
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT THEIR regular monthly meeting (13th inst.) unanimously resolved to increase the Capital Stock to
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
the additional amount to be paid in as speedily as the legal requirements can be complied with, and at the same meeting tendered their Subscriptions for an amount largely in excess of the Increased Capital.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
B. C. TOWNSEND, Sec. Agency Dept.
ABRAM M. KIRBY, Sec. Local Dept.
JOHN K. OAKLEY, General Agent.

AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL - - - - $400,000 00
ASSETS - - - - 1,047,619 24
NOT A DOLLAR LOST IN CHICAGO.

PACIFIC INS. COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL, (Gold.) - - - $1,000,000
UNIMPAIRED
AFTER PAYING CHICAGO LOSSES.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INS. CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL - - - - $400,000 00
ASSETS - - - - 1,037,193 35
NOT A DOLLAR LOST IN CHICAGO.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INS CO.
OF WORCESTER.
CAPITAL - - - - $400,[illegible]
ASSETS - - - - [illegible]
AFTER DEDUCTING CHICAGO LOSSES.

FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD,
AGENTS,
No. 202 Broadway.

BROOKS BROS.,
44 East 14th-st., Union-Square,
OFFER FOR SALE A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
FOR
THE COMING SEASON.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
In consequence of our ENORMOUS SALES and IMMENSE FACILITIES FOR PRODUCTION, we are enabled to offer goods in our line at very reasonable prices. We have constantly on hand
A SUPERB STOCK OF PARLOR FURNITURE,
CHAMBER SETS
of the most elegant and latest designs; Buffets, Secretaries, Etageres, Hall-stands; also, ORDINARY CHAMBER and KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEDDING and MATTRESSES of every description, on hand and made to order. Our FEATHERS are purified and deodorized by steam, rendering them perfectly odorless, and preventing moths from destroying them.
A SPECIALITY.
A COMPLETE BED FOR SIX DOLLARS, consisting of
One Bed, weighing........25 pounds.
One Bolster, weighing........7 pounds.
Two Pillows, each weighing........4 pounds.
G. & S. HEYMAN & MACK,
Ware-rooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Hudson-st., Nos. 276, 278, 280 and 282 Houston-st.
Main entrance corner Houston and Hudson sts.
Up-town store, No. [illegible] 6th-av., corner [illegible]-st.
Factories, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 Hudson-st., New-York.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish, &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.